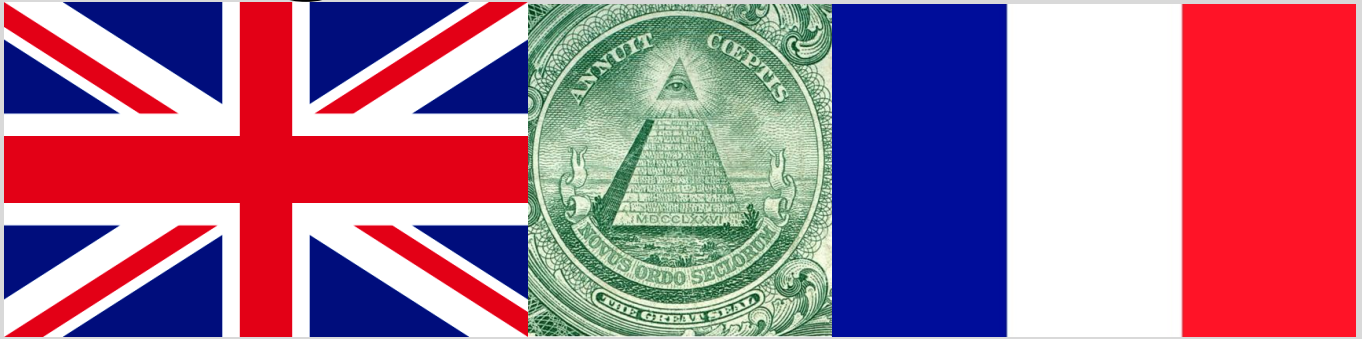


# War of 1812 & Napoleonic Wars: Organized Crime?



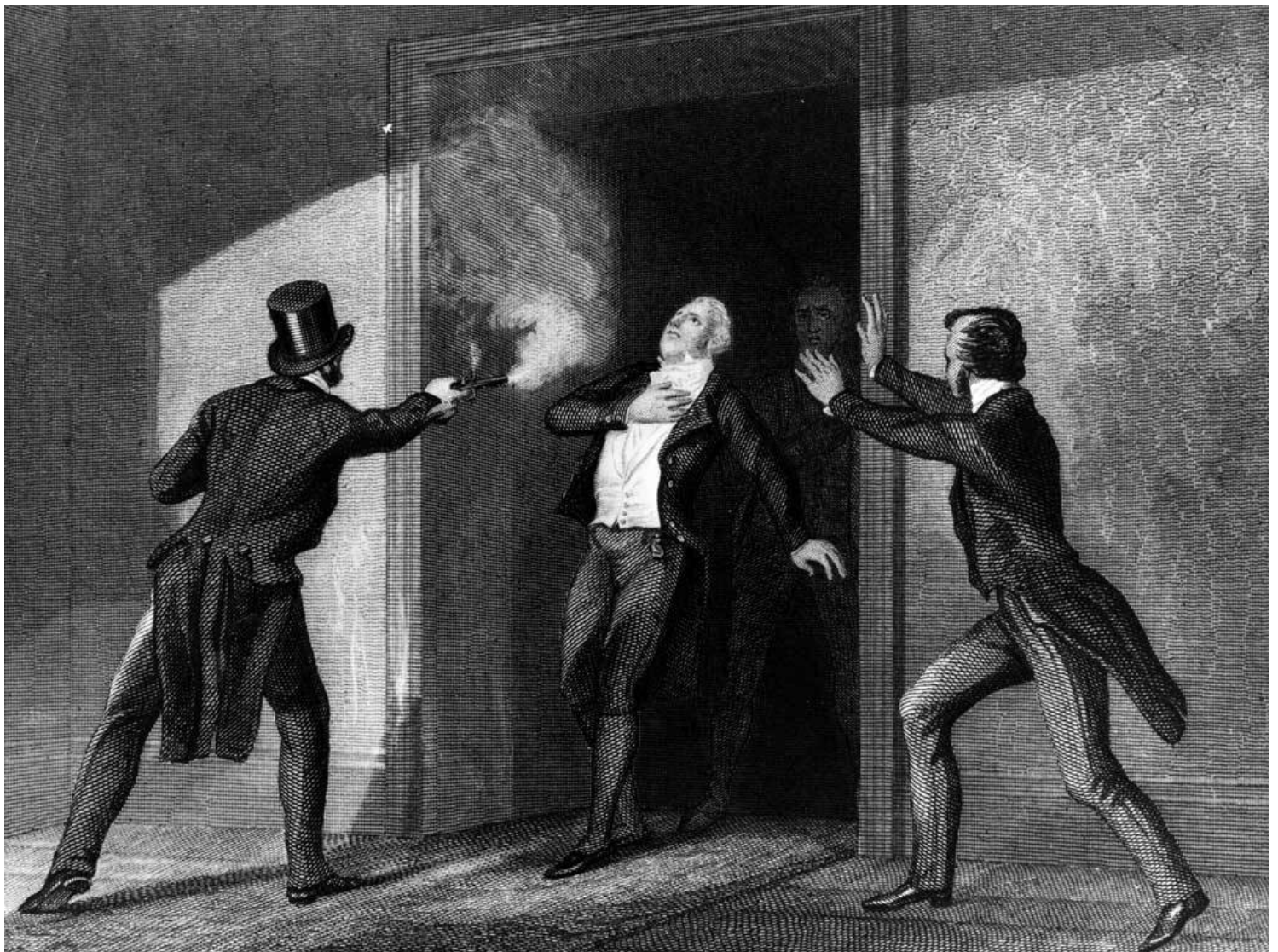
By William P. Litynski



# War of 1812 & Napoleonic Wars: Organized Crime?

## From the Grassy Knoll in London: Lone Gunman or Patsy?

The Assassination of Prime Minister of Great Britain  
Spencer Perceval in the House of Commons in London on May 11, 1812



**“I’m just a patsy!”: Spencer Perceval, Prime Minister of Great Britain and Chancellor of the Exchequer, was assassinated by a lone gunman in the House of Commons in London on May 11, 1812.** British businessman John Bellingham (left) shoots Prime Minister Spencer Perceval in the chest with a pistol inside the House of Commons in London on the evening of May 11, 1812. John Bellingham, who spent several years in a Russian prison, was tried and convicted for murder, and Bellingham was executed by hanging in London on May 18, 1812. **The War of 1812, a war fought between Great Britain and the United States of America, lasted from June 18, 1812 to February 18, 1815.**



## *Why Spencer Perceval Had to Die* by Andro Linklater – review

There is an intriguing new theory on Britain's only prime ministerial assassination, which took place 200 years ago today

By [John Barrell](#)

[The Guardian](#), Friday 11 May 2012 04.00 EDT

High on a wall in Westminster Abbey, in anything but pride of place, is [Richard Westmacott's monument to Spencer Perceval](#), who, 200 years ago today, was shot dead in the [House of Commons](#), the only British prime minister so far to have died by assassination. The memorial was "erected by the Prince Regent and parliament", and perhaps it would have been given a more prominent position if the prince had not been a late and reluctant supporter of Perceval's ministry. His straitlaced evangelical premier had been especially unhelpful in the matter of Princess Caroline, the notorious supposed adulteress. Reasonably enough, Perceval regarded her as much more sinned against than sinning and, by some skillful moral blackmail, had forced the prince to receive her again as his wife.

But then again, had the monument been more visible, its oddly ambiguous message would have been more awkwardly legible. It consists in part of a relief depicting the scene a moment after the shooting. Perceval, dead or dying, is supported by two of his political allies in the campaign for the abolition of the slave trade. Gathered round are various other politicians, shocked and sorrowful; but it is the assassin, [John Bellingham](#), who commands our attention. Taller than everyone else, he has the bearing of a man conscious of having performed an act of shining virtue, a good deed in a naughty world. He is under arrest, but clearly has no intention of escaping, is quite willing to take responsibility for what he has done.

It is hard to escape the conclusion that Westmacott, or the prince, or Perceval's successor, Lord Liverpool, was suggesting that between the pious Perceval and his cold-blooded assassin there was something to be said on both sides. The public was less fair-minded. Britain was in deep recession, for which Perceval was blamed; the news of his murder was greeted with jubilation all over London, and soon all over Britain. Bellingham, for the week of life he had left, became a celebrity, almost a hero.

In front of the relief lies a larger sculpture of Perceval dead, and at his head sits the allegorical figure of Power, mourning her protégé, who had exercised his office with the utter single-mindedness of one who knows that there is no alternative to his policies. "He was a bitter persecutor," remarked his political opponent Lord Holland, "of such political and religious principles as he, without much painful inquiry or dispassionate reflection, disapproved." At Perceval's feet stand two more allegorical figures, weeping for his death. One of them is Truth, "nuda veritas", stripped to the waist to show that she has nothing to hide, but by a judicious positioning of her left arm managing to hide that nothing from us. Andro Linklater believes that the full truth about the assassination has always been hidden, and has written this book to explain why Perceval had to die. In the process he offers a fascinating account of Perceval's enigmatically simple character and crafty [politics](#).

Bellingham insisted there was no mystery about what he had done, no secret accomplice, no motive other than the one he was only too willing to declare, to everyone, at length: even on the scaffold, standing on the trapdoor with the rope actually round his neck, he started explaining it to the chaplain of [Newgate](#). He was a merchant from Liverpool who had become involved in the trade with Russia, and at the port of Archangel, now known as [Arkhangelsk](#), had been imprisoned for a fraud he did not commit. He lost thereby a sum amounting to many hundreds of thousands of pounds in today's money. He had appealed for help to the British ambassador in St Petersburg, who passed the case on to the consul, who did little to help. Thus, when eventually released and back in Britain, Bellingham regarded the government as morally bound to indemnify him for his losses; the future of his wife and children depended on the recovery of the amount he had lost.

**It was the right of every man, Bellingham believed, to petition parliament for the redress of grievances, but Perceval insisted that the government had no obligation to recompense him, and refused to receive his petition.** Obviously enough, or so it seemed to Bellingham, his only remaining chance of a remedy was to kill the prime minister. He had no personal grudge against Perceval; to kill him would be a simple act of justice; and when at his trial he explained the reasons for his action, he would of course be acquitted and indemnified. His counsel pleaded that he was insane, but Bellingham would have none of it: in his position, anyone would have done what he did.

The law officers, determined to hang Bellingham in short order, put him on trial a week after the killing. They did not want to waste time looking for accomplices, and agreed with Bellingham that he was quite sane. They produced evidence to show how, weeks before, he had bought pistols, had a secret pocket made in his coat to conceal one of them, and had sat in the public gallery of the Commons, studying Perceval so there would be no chance of killing the wrong man. Surely these were the actions of a sane man acting with malice aforethought? Not so, replied Bellingham: he had certainly acted with forethought, like an executioner, but not with malice. He was no murderer.



Linklater does not doubt that Bellingham was sincere in insisting that he had acted alone, and for the reasons he gave. But Bellingham, he suggests, was also the unknowing instrument of more powerful forces, with vastly more to gain than Bellingham by the death of Perceval. The argument that sustains this claim is ingenious and almost convincing.

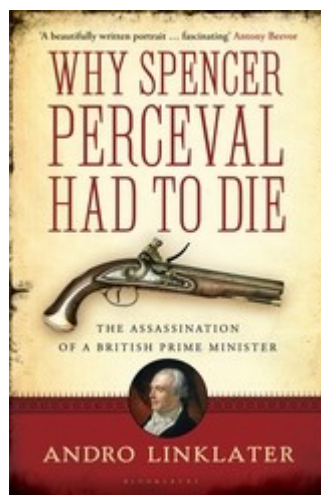
Perceval was shot on the day the Commons was debating a motion by Henry Brougham to rescind the notorious "[orders in council](#)", the chief plank in Perceval's policy for the defeat of Napoleon. In 1806 Napoleon had attempted to impose the "[continental system](#)", which forbade the allies of France, and the nations conquered by Napoleon, to trade with Britain and Ireland. The orders in council were Perceval's retaliation: as well as banning trade with France and its allies, they forbade neutral nations to trade with France, and gave the British navy the pretended right to board all neutral ships in search of goods destined for France. Napoleon responded with decrees against neutral ships sailing to UK ports, and the US enacted an embargo on trade with all the belligerent nations.

**By the end of 1811, a deep recession and credit crunch had settled over Europe and North America. The value of British exports and imports had fallen by 75%. Liverpool was especially hard-hit, for it had lost much by the collapse of the slave trade and was now hugely dependent on trade with the US, half of which passed through its port.** That trade too had now collapsed, and with it the increasingly valuable stream between Russia and the States, which also went through Liverpool from Archangel, the only Russian port France could not blockade. In Washington there were calls for war with Britain, which came, after Perceval's death, in 1812. In Britain there were demands from merchants, shippers, manufacturers and workers for the orders in council to be rescinded. Few doubted that Perceval would resist, and that the orders would stay in place until Napoleon was defeated or Perceval ceased to be prime minister – both apparently distant prospects. When Brougham proposed his motion, Perceval stayed away, but was noisily summoned to the Commons to defend his policy, and was on his way to the chamber when Bellingham shot him at point-blank range. A month later Lord Liverpool, of all appropriate titles, became prime minister, the orders in council "evaporated", and the economy began to recover.

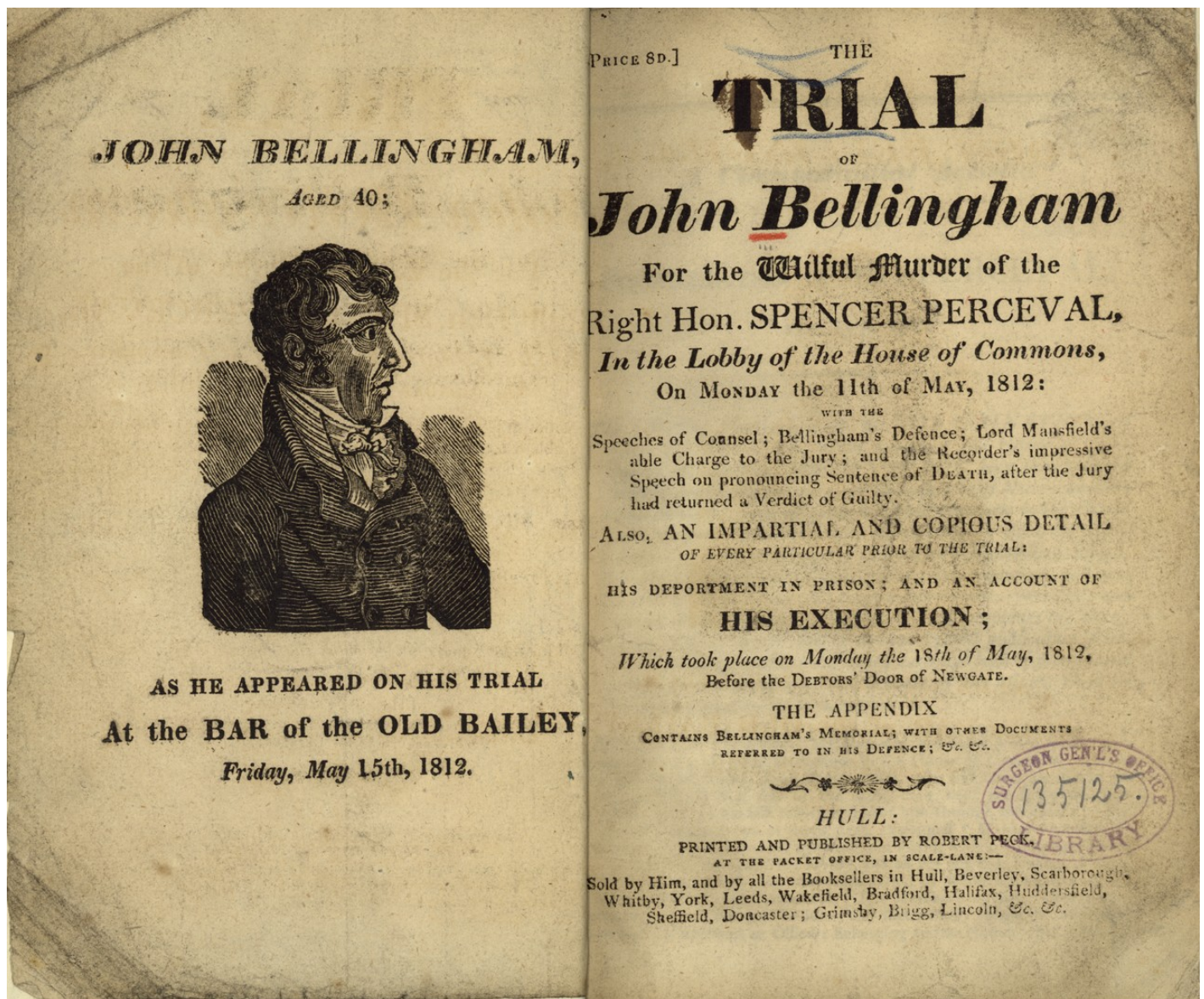
**Bellingham had been in London since January, attempting to present his petitions and then preparing the assassination. By the end of that month he was flat broke, but from February, his accounts suggest, he was reasonably flush. Linklater believes that he was being funded by two men, closely associated: Thomas Wilson, a London merchant and banker to the trade with Russia, and Elisha Peck, an American businessman resident in Liverpool, men with fortunes to lose if the orders in council continued in force, and with every reason to wish Perceval dead.** One or both may have been employing Bellingham, in a small way, as their agent; both would probably have heard him declare that if Perceval did not make him proper restitution, he would kill the premier. Both had every reason to fund Bellingham until he was driven to make his attempt, without Bellingham ever understanding how they were using him. Linklater's evidence for this account is intriguing, though here and there it has to depend on conjectures that, in the space of a page or so, are wished into hard facts. His case is impossible to prove, but too plausible and too much fun to ignore.

John Barrell's [\*The Spirit of Despotism: Invasions of Privacy in the 1790s\*](#) is published by OUP.

Source: <http://www.theguardian.com/books/2012/may/11/why-spencer-perceval-andro-linklater-review>







A pamphlet on the Trial of John Bellingham



**Spencer Perceval (November 1, 1762–May 11, 1812)**

Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain (October 4, 1809–May 11, 1812),  
Chancellor of the Exchequer (March 26, 1807–May 11, 1812), and  
Attorney General for England and Wales (1802–1806)





**From China With Drugs?** British, Dutch, Spanish, and American merchants arrive in Canton, China in 1805-1806 to sell their merchandise (i.e. opium, furniture) and buy Chinese tea and porcelain.  
 (View of the Canton Factories, 1805-06 by William Daniel (Painting: [Massachusetts Institute of Technology](#)))



**British Impressments or Drug Trade?:** British Royal Navy officers boarded American merchant vessels and “impressed” (coerced at gunpoint) American merchants (and drug dealers who profited from the “China Trade” in Canton) into serving the Royal Navy during the Napoleonic Wars in the early 1800s. Many Democratic-Republican politicians favored war with Great Britain over British impressments, British interference in American commerce, and British military assistance to hostile American Indian tribes such as the Creek Nation.



“The Twelfth Congress convened on November 4, 1811, one month ahead of the usual time of meeting. The voice of the people had been heard in the spring congressional elections again clamoring vociferously for Mr. Jefferson's party. The result was a Republican landslide. In the Senate were 28 Republicans and six lonely Federalists in the House, 107 Republicans, 36 Federalists and John Randolph of Roanoke. Randolph was an annoying fellow who could not be counted on to stay regular. He had first gained distinction in the Republican councils; but he did not like the Yazoo scandals, and liked even less the apparent willingness of Jefferson and Madison to offer a bribe to the venal French Foreign Minister, Talleyrand, to negotiate the purchase of the Floridas. Eccentric was the best way to describe him. Randolph called himself a "Tertium Quid." *Niles' Register*, which printed the names of Republicans in italics and Federalists in Roman letters, solved the problem ingeniously by printing Randolph's half in italics and half in Roman. Seventy new members were on the rolls of the Twelfth Congress and among them were a number of young men who were impatient with the way the elder statesmen had been running the country. The old Republicans were opposed to a large standing army, a large navy, imperialistic ambitions and the levying of internal taxes, all of which they regarded as Federalist measures. They had let Great Britain bully and browbeat them. They had neglected to keep their ears to the ground so that they had not heard the talk about "manifest destiny." Here were Florida and Canada ripe for the plucking, ready to be annexed at the drop of a hat. Why, boasted Henry Clay, the Kentucky militia alone could take Canada! Yet the old fogies wasted time in arguments and did nothing about it. The young men meant to change all that. **The ring leader was Clay, former Virginian "mill boy of the slashes," now a rising statesman of Kentucky**, who at the age of 34 had already sat for a brief space in the United States Senate before being elected to the House. **There were John C. Calhoun, South Carolinian aristocrat and scholar, who had been educated at Yale**; and, from the same state, Langdon Cheeves, William Lowndes and David R. Williams. **There was handsome young Peter B. Porter, another Yale graduate, native son of Connecticut and now of western New York**. There were Felix Grundy of Tennessee and Richard M. Johnson of Kentucky. Not one of them was over 40. The elder statesmen had dillydallied too long. **The younger statesmen knew what they wanted – empire and war. John Randolph, who had a knack for coining apt expressions, mocked the young gentlemen from the South and West by christening them the "War Hawks."** Randolph, older in experience, might laugh at them. Let him laugh. The War Hawks proceeded straight to the business at hand. They elected Henry Clay, Speaker, snowing under William Bibb, the representative of the Peace party, by a vote of 75 to 38. They took command of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, making Peter B. Porter the chairman and giving him Calhoun for moral support. In the membership of nine there was only one Federalist. Somehow Randolph, too, slipped in. By the evening of the 4th the Twelfth Congress had been organized and its members were ready to give ear to what the President should say in his message. The President covered considerable ground. He recited the outrageous damage inflicted by the British orders in council; he took a dig at the French, too, for their restrictions on American trade; he touched upon the state of the national finances; he bemoaned the extent to which smuggling and trading under false papers had increased in defiance of the non-importation laws, and he called for an increase in the nation's armed forces. The schoolboy inevitably associates the War of 1812 with Stanley M. Arthur's immortal painting of the proud American youth on the deck of a merchantman just as he is about to be delivered up to the tender mercies of a British press gang. If there is one issue the average person links with the War of 1812 it is impressment. In his message to this momentous meeting of Congress, of impressment Madison said not a word. In fact the President and a good part of the public had of late been so occupied with the turmoil caused by the British orders and the French decrees and the American nonimportation laws and the material matter of trade that they had temporarily forgotten the poor American seaman. Between 1807 and 1811 impressment had become a dead issue and had to have the breath of life blown into it.”

– *The War of 1812* by Francis F. Beirne, p. 64-66

“Obviously, it was to be both a party war and a sectional war. Impressment had now become the chief issue and of the men impressed the majority came from New England. As one commentator aptly phrased it, "the war was one insisted upon by the South and West in defense of the North which didn't want to be defended" But then the War of 1812 was full of anomalies. On June 18, after several days' debate, the Senate passed the bill by a vote of 19 to 13, the division again following sectional lines. The same day President Madison signed it and the momentous news was announced to the nation in a proclamation composed by William Pinkney, late Ambassador to Great Britain, who now held the office of Attorney General. The public rejoicing was not of an impressive nature. Quincy and the other opponents, having been refused a public debate, presented their side of the case in an open letter in which they enlarged upon the unpreparedness of the country and the folly of the action taken. In New England a day was set aside for humiliation, fasting and prayer, the church bells tolled, flags were flown at half mast, and William Ellery Channing and other distinguished orators of the pulpit joined in the general lament... **Perceval had been assassinated on May 11**. It was not until June 8 that Lord Liverpool succeeded in forming a new ministry. Then the action of the government was swift. On June 16 Castlereagh announced to Parliament that the orders had been withdrawn. Thus, two days before President Madison issued his declaration, one of the two major causes of the war had ceased to exist. The dogs of war, to borrow Bryant's poetic terminology, had been Hunslipt." But they stood, as it were, with their tails between their legs.”

– *The War of 1812* by Francis F. Beirne, p. 94-95



## The War of 1812 by Francis F. Beirne

published by E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc.  
New York, 1949

### Chapter Seven: The War Hawks Swoop Down (p. 64-76)

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Randolph was an annoying fellow who could not be counted on to stay regular. He had first gained distinction in the Republican councils; but he did not like the Yazoo scandals, and liked even less the apparent willingness of Jefferson and Madison to offer a bribe to the venal French Foreign Minister Talleyrand, to negotiate the purchase of the Floridas. Eccentric was the best way to describe him. Randolph called himself a "Tertium Quid." *Niles' Register*, which printed the names of Republicans in italics and Federalists in Roman letters, solved the problem ingeniously by printing Randolph's half in italics and half in Roman.

Seventy new members were on the rolls of the Twelfth Congress and among them were a number of young men who were impatient with the way the elder statesmen had been running the country. The old Republicans were opposed to a large standing army, a large navy, imperialistic ambitions and the levying of internal taxes, all of which they regarded as Federalist measures. They had let Great Britain bully and browbeat them. They had neglected to keep their ears to the ground so that they had not heard the talk about "manifest destiny." Here were Florida and Canada ripe for the plucking, ready to be annexed at the drop of a hat. Why, boasted Henry Clay, the Kentucky militia alone could take Canada! Yet the old fogies wasted time in arguments and did nothing about it. The young men meant to change all that.

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That task was performed by the Committee of Foreign Affairs. The Committee's report, like the President's employing, went fully into the orders in council. It pointed out that Great Britain had refused to withdraw them; while, on the other hand, Napoleon had rescinded his decrees as regards the United States, and reminded that the United States had a promise to keep with Napoleon in the matter of resenting the behavior of Great Britain. Having dealt to its satisfaction with these high affairs of state, the report at last got down to the business of impressment.

"And while we are laying before you the just complaints of our merchants against the plunder of their ships and cargoes," said the report, "we cannot refrain from presenting to the justice and humanity of our country the unhappy case of our impressed seamen." Warming to the subject the report lamented that the "cries of their wives and children . . . have, of late, been drowned in the louder clamors at the loss of property." Then, in a sweet appeal to reason, it continued: "If it be our duty to encourage the fair and legitimate



commerce of this country by protecting the property of the merchant; then, indeed, by as much as if life and liberty are more estimable than ships and goods, so much more impressive is the duty to shield the persons of our seamen."

The War Hawks were intent upon war. Could this almost apologetic mention of impressment have been the result of a search for a moral issue? Apparently the Maryland Legislature suspected it, for after the war was ended it went on record as declaring that impressment was a matter for negotiation and never had been a cause of war.

The Committee's report concluded, ". . . we must tamely submit, or resist by those means which God has placed within our reach." The Deity had been somewhat shortsighted in His provisions, for the Committee augmented the divine preparations by proposing that:

The military establishment be filled up.

An additional 10,000 regulars be raised to serve three years.

The President accept not more than 50,000 volunteers.

He be authorized to order out the militia.

The naval vessels not now in service be reappointed and commissioned.

The merchant vessels be permitted to arm.

The six resolutions were the excuse for what so delighted statesmen and populace — a full-dress debate on the general subject of the war. First to take the floor was the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. Mr. Porter likened the country to a young man just entered into life who, if he submitted to one cool, deliberate, intentional indignity, might safely calculate upon being kicked and cuffed for the remainder of his life.

How was the war to be waged? That this country could contend with Great Britain on the sea, continued Mr. Porter, it was folly to pretend. But within six months we could have privateers to harass her commerce and destroy her fisheries. Then he played the War Hawk's trump card. We could deprive her of Canada! Why the exports of Quebec alone were worth \$6,000,000 a year. The seizure of Canada would enable us to compensate ourselves tenfold for all the spoliations committed on our commerce.

Having thus expressed himself, Porter yielded the floor to his fellow war Hawk, Mr. Grundy, of Tennessee. The speaker reminded his hearers of Britain's violation of the freedom of the seas, the iniquities practiced under her system of impressment and of the unmistakable evidence found at Tippecanoe of her base intrigue with the Indians. He recalled the sacred pledge made to France; and, like Porter, held out the pleasant prospect of the acquisition of Canada. As a representative of Tennessee and with his eye on his constituents, who were only mildly interested in Canada, he added what was nearer to their hearts, the conquest of the Floridas.

On December 10 the expected happened. John Randolph of Roanoke entered the debate. Randolph was forever on his feet, and the man never knew when to sit down. "Mr. Randolph spoke for three hours." "Mr. Randolph spoke about two hours and a half against the bill and against war." "Mr. Randolph spoke two hours and a half." The reports of the Twelfth Congress are punctuated with such weary comments. Impatient members fled the chamber. The more conscientious settled back in their seats to await the ordeal. To the comfort of his fellow members, Randolph was indifferent. He was fully aware of the superiority of his talents, and this occasion found him in his most brilliant and sarcastic mood.

"The question," began Randolph, in his shrill voice, "is one of peace or war — a war not of defense, but of conquest, of aggrandizement, of ambition." He looked accusingly at the young members as he added, "a war foreign to the interests of this country, to the interests of humanity itself."

With studied malice he recalled the earlier repugnance of the Republican party to acts of aggression and chided them for forsaking their principles. "I know not how gentlemen calling themselves Republicans could advocate such a war!" He paused to let the shaft sink in. "To whom will you confide the charge of leading the flower of our youth to the Heights of Abraham? Will you find him in the person of an acquitted felon?" There was not a member of the House who did not know that this remark was aimed at Brigadier General James Wilkinson, commanding the New Orleans district, who had been charged with accepting bribes from the Spaniards but who, in spite of the suspicions, continued to hold high position in the army. So they criticized Randolph for withdrawing from the Republican party; it was the party, not he, which had changed. "Those who oppose are upheld as the advocates of England, those firm and undeviating Republicans who now dare to cling to the ark of the Constitution!" He next referred to the preceding speaker's mention of Tippecanoe. "Has Mr. Grundy any proof that the massacre of the Wabash was instigated by the British? It is mere surmise and suspicion. It is our own thirst for territory that has driven these sons of nature to desperation!" Randolph, at any rate, refused to be impressed by the British arms found in the Indian village.

Then, in a flight of sarcasm and fancy: "I could not but smile at the liberality of the gentlemen in giving Canada to New York, while at the same time he warned her that the western scale must preponderate. I could almost fancy I saw the capital in motion towards the falls of the Ohio; after a short sojourn taking flight to the Mississippi, and finally alighting in Darien."

There was the suggestion of a sneer as he continued. "But, it seems, this is to be a holiday campaign. There is to be no expense of blood or treasure on our part. Canada is to conquer herself. She is to be subdued by the principles of fraternity. The people of the country are first to be seduced from their allegiance and converted into traitors, preparatory to making them good citizens. We are to



succeed in the French mode. How dreadfully it might be retorted on the western and slave-holding States." The sneer gave way to scorn as he exclaimed. "No! If we must have them, let them fall by the valor of their arms."

It was now the turn of his Southern colleagues to receive a verbal lashing. "I am not surprised at the war spirit of the gentlemen from the South. By impolitic and ruinous measures they have knocked down the price of cotton to seven cents and tobacco to nothing, ruining the price of blankets and every other necessity 300 to 400 percent.

"But is war the remedy? Who will profit? Speculators, a few lucky merchants, commissioners and contractors. Who must suffer? The people! It is their blood, their taxes that must flow to support it." Cold and relentless, Randolph pursued his quarry. "I am gratified to hear acknowledgment that the non-importation law is destructive. Are you ashamed to repeal it? The French Emperor stands in the way." At this the Federalist members pricked up their ears and smiled maliciously at their Republican opponents. Randolph, of course, was a long-winded bore, but he did occasionally hit the nail on the head. Too bad he was so erratic. There was the making of a good Federalist in him.

Then the tall, gaunt orator, the large dark eyes accentuated by the pallor of his face, stood before his colleagues and, like a Cassandra, warned them of what was to come. "We have so increased the trade and wealth of Montreal and Quebec that at last we cast a wistful eye at Canada. Go! March to Canada! Leave the broad bosom of the Chesapeake and her hundred tributary rivers; the whole line of seacoast, from Machias to St. Mary's, unprotected. You have taken Quebec. Have you conquered England? Will you seek for the deep foundations of her power in the frozen deserts of Labrador?

"Our people will not submit to be taxed for the war of conquest and dominion. I am unwilling to embark on a common cause with France and be dragged at the wheels of the car of some Burr or Bonaparte. Consider the defenseless state of our seaports. And what of the situation of our slave-holding states and the danger of insurrection?"

The speaker paused to draw breath and mop his brow, then continued: "The heart of the English people is with us. It is a selfish and corrupt ministry and their servile tools to whom we are not more opposed than they are. And shall Republicans become the instrument of him who has effaced the title of Attila to the Scourge of God?"

His argument was at an end. And no one knew better than Randolph of Roanoke himself that he had delivered a capital speech. Yet with becoming modesty he apologized for his "very desultory manner of speaking." He regretted that his bodily indisposition — he was a confirmed hypochondriac — had obliged him to take perhaps somewhat wildly, yet he trusted some method might be found in his madness.

The War Hawks were not lacking in gifted orators. Doubtless they had foreseen Randolph's outburst for, to guard against any effect it might have, they had saved their champions, Calhoun and Clay for the rebuttal. Calhoun pooh-poohed the likelihood of an insurrection of the slaves, and declined to treat the other arguments in detail. "The question," he insisted, "even in the opinion and admission of our opponents, is reduced to this single point. Which shall we do, abandon or defend our commercial and maritime rights, and the personal liberties of our citizens in exercising them? These rights are essentially attacked, and war is the only means of redress. . . . He [Randolph] dared not deny his country's wrongs, or vindicate the conduct of her enemy."

Calhoun yielded the floor to Clay, the little fellow with the big mouth who met eloquence with eloquence. Clay began with a rhetorical question. "What would be gained by war? Sir, I ask in return what will you not lose by a mongrel state of peace with Great Britain? Look at the treasury reports — \$6,000,000 of revenue as against \$16,000,000 before the orders in council. Some people suggest repeal of the non-importation law. That would be an act of perfidy. You would present the strange phenomenon of an import without an export trade. By a continuance of this peace, then, we should lose our commerce, our character and a nation's best attribute, our honor!"

Laying responsibility for the orders not upon fear of French subjugation, as the British asserted, but upon British fear of commercial rivalry, he declared: "She sickens at your prosperity; she is jealous of you, she dreads your rivalry on the ocean. She saw in your numberless ships, whose sails spread on every sea; she perceived in your hundred and twenty thousand gallant tars the seeds of a naval force which, in thirty years, would rival her on her own element. She therefore commenced the odious system of impressment."

After Randolph, Calhoun and Clay had been heard, the debate gradually wasted itself away among the remarks of the rank and file. It is doubtful if many votes were altered by the arguments presented on the floor. The resolution asking an increase in the military establishment was passed by a handsome majority. The action of the House was amended by the Senate under the leadership of William B. Giles of Virginia. Eventually it was the Senate's bill which President Madison signed on January 11. It increased the regular army to 35,000. Supplementary bills appropriated \$1,000,000 for arms and ammunition, camp equipment and quartermasters' stores, \$400,000 for ordnance, powder and small arms for the navy. Even the acid Federalist leader, Josiah Quincy, voted for the bills, defending his action on the ground that it would have been unpatriotic to oppose the administration in its efforts to provide national defense. Next came the question of the 50,000 volunteers who must necessarily be recruited from the organized State militia, ordinarily under orders of the governors. Should the President be granted the right to call the organized militia into service? If so, to



what extent could it be used? Would the President have the right to command it to operate outside the country; in other words, in Canada? Congress had discussed the conquest of Canada as the major operation of the proposed war. But when it came to a question of sending militia there, Congress hemmed and hawed. Members were not so sure as to how such an infringement of States' rights would be received in their bailiwicks. They voted the President the authority to call to arms a force of volunteers not exceeding 50,000 men, but on the matter of foreign service they dodged, leaving that highly important but delicate issue to the President's discretion.

Voting to raise the regular army to 35,000 men was one thing, recruiting it was quite another. Under the law every able-bodied man was a member of the State militia. Consequently before a man could enlist in the regular army he had to be released from the militia. And how many, pray, would elect to sign up for a term of five years as Giles' bill directed, when they could serve their country gallantly on a two months' enlistment? At the moment only a few thousand were with the colors. As for the use of the military for foreign service at the President's discretion, that meant going over the heads of the governors, promised certain protests from those opposed to the war and the administration and provoked a serious constitutional question. There was grave danger of the war being fought out in the courts rather than on the battlefields.

The absurdity of the situation was manifested when, a few days after the passage of the bill, Representative Porter proposed the raising of a provisional force of 20,000; for, said he, "We have made a parade in passing laws to raise 25,000 troops and 50,000 volunteers, but in truth and in fact we have not given him [the President] a single man."

The raising of the army having been thus doubtfully disposed of, the next question that presented itself was how the men were to be paid, fed, equipped and armed. Money obviously was needed. Equally obvious was the fact that it had to come from the people. This was a matter which Congressmen would have liked to ignore, but the Secretary of the Treasury, Albert Gallatin, was constantly reminding them of it. Gallatin, a bald-headed little foreigner with an accent, a merchant who could only think in terms of dollars and cents! What if he had been the only man in the Republican party able to meet the gifted Hamilton in debate over fiscal matters? A member of the upper class, he ought to have been a Federalist. But for some strange reason he preferred to consider himself a liberal. If he couldn't put up with the American way of doing things, why didn't he go back to the Switzerland from which he had come? When his colleagues had blocked his aspirations to be Secretary of State they thought they were done with him, and here he was turning up in the worst of all positions as holder of the purse strings, interfering with the preparations for a war by insisting that it would cost money! The truth of the matter was, according to the war party, that Gallatin didn't want war any more than did the other merchants to whose class he belonged. Wright, Republican from Maryland, openly charged him with as much.

As early as November 22 Gallatin called attention to the condition of the Treasury, suffering from declining revenue as a result of the non-importation laws. In the event of war he suggested that the customs duties be raised 50 per cent. If this did not prove sufficient he proposed increasing the duties still more and restoring the import on salt and moderate internal taxes to defray the cost of a loan. The loan, he thought, should be \$40,000,000 at eight per cent. Again in January Gallatin raised the grim specter of expense. This time his plan called for a loan of \$10,000,000, the doubling of existing duties, a stamp tax, a salt tax, taxes on distilled spirits, refined sugar, licenses to retailers, on auctions and carriages. Internal taxes, the invention of the devil and the Federalists, and now brought forward by a member of the Republican party! A whole month passed before Congress could get up its courage to tackle the problem. At last it authorized a loan of \$11,000,000 at six per cent. It did not get up its courage to pass the other tax measures until after war had been declared.

Quite as difficult as raising an army was raising money to pay for it. Thanks to the Embargo and other restrictive trade measures, most of the specie in the country had taken flight from the South and West to the manufacturing centers of New England. It lay in the coffers of New England banks to the credit of New England capitalists, Federalists almost to a man, violently inimical to the war and the administration. And now, by this odd turn of affairs, New England Federalists were invited to finance a policy that was not of their choosing.

New England editors fairly foamed at the mouth at the mere suggestion. The Boston *Gazette*, Federalist organ, thundered a denunciation. "Nothing," exclaimed its editor, "is now wanting to the perpetuation of the system of commercial restriction but that the Federalists should lend government the money which they are obliged to withdraw from commerce. Mr. Gallatin calculates that they will come fluttering round his books like pigeons round a handful of corn. The opinion entertained by the statesmen of backwoods of our merchants is the same once expressed by the Dutch — 'that they would make a voyage to h--l, if they were sure of not burning their sails!' Burnt they will find themselves mistaken. Our merchants constitute an honorable, high-minded, intelligent and independent class of citizens. They feel the oppression, injury and mockery with which they are treated by their government. They will lend them money to retrace their steps, but none to persevere in their present course. Let every highwayman find his own pistols."

Inexorable, too, were the Federalists of New York. There the editor of the *Evening Post* thus greeted the government's appeal: "We have only room this evening to say that we trust no true friend to his country will be found among the subscribers to the Gallatin loan. Some observations on this subject will be submitted to the public in a day or two, proving that it is not even for the interest of monied men to subscribe on the terms proposed."



The press and the bankers prevailed. Up to May 14, within a month of the declaration of war, New England, the wealthiest section of the country, had subscribed less than \$1,000,000; New York a little over \$1,000,000, Philadelphia a like amount; Baltimore, where Editor Niles of *The Register* beat the drums for the administration, as much as all of New England, and the country as a whole \$6,102,900, or barely more than half the amount authorized. The despised foreigner, Gallatin, had to fall back upon the issuance of Treasury notes. The heroic little man was unruffled, as usual treating his adopted fellow countrymen with a patience bordering upon the sublime.

Next something had to be done about the navy, a matter particularly obnoxious to the old-line Jeffersonian Republicans who regarded a big navy as a badge of imperialism. There was not a single capital ship in the establishment and, for lack of attention, several of the frigates were out of commission. Jefferson had put his faith in gunboats as being the only craft that could not possibly act offensively, disregarding the possibility that they might prove to be almost as useless on the defense.

The South Carolinian, Langdon Cheeves, as chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, shocked fellow Republicans of the House by proposing the laying down of 25 ships of the line and 40 frigates at a cost of several millions of dollars. He argued that, in view of the distance from the home base, Britain would have to meet every American ship with three of her own; one for active service, one to hold in reserve and one to ply back and forth across the Atlantic with supplies and men. Construct a navy of 65 ships and Great Britain would have to find 195 to oppose them, a considerable burden considering the vast expanse of water her squadrons had to patrol and her troubles nearer home.

To such a proposal Congress was cold. Where were the millions to be had to pay the cost? Besides, it had been generally agreed that Canada was the chief objective, and no navy was needed for that. This was to be a land war. The Republicans turned down Cheeves' ambitious program, made an appropriation to recondition the ships already in existence and, in a final fling at their old *bête noire*, the Navy, cut the appropriation in half.

At this point a suspicion took form among the War Hawks that the gallant little Madison was not displaying the enthusiasm for the struggle becoming to a commander-in-chief. The President's first administration was in its last years and party nominations were imminent. It was rumored that a delegation of Republicans had taken it upon themselves to call upon him and arouse his military ardor by stating that if war were not declared before the election he would certainly be defeated by the Federalists; indeed if he did not act quickly, he could not rely even upon his renomination. The incident in later years was attested to by one James Fisk, Republican from Vermont, who claimed to have been a member of the committee.

Yet another event occurred to add to the perplexities of the administration. We have noted how the report of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs and Henry Clay in his war debate speech alluded to the solemn pledge made to France in return for Napoleon's withdrawal of the Decrees of Berlin and Milan, and how the fulfillment of that pledge was used as an argument for going to war. Imagine, then, the pained surprise of the administration when there arrived in port the American brig *Thames*, whose master, Samuel Chew, brought with him a heart-rending tale of French double-dealing. In mid-Atlantic, reported Chew, he had come upon a French squadron which had just burned two American ships, the *Asia* and the *Gershorn*. Upon inquiry the French commodore had informed Chew that he had orders to destroy all American ships going to or from enemy ports. So, whatever Napoleon may have promised, the decrees were in actual fact still in operation! Other American ships returning from overseas confirmed Chew's report.

Secretary of State Monroe rushed to the French Minister Serurier, laid the facts before him, reminded him how the United States had cooperated with France against Great Britain until the country was on the very threshold of war and, in a burst of justified passion, exclaimed, "It is at such a moment that your frigates come and burn our ships, destroy all our work, and put the Administration in the falsest and most terrible position in which a government can find itself."

What was there for the representative of a man like Napoleon to do? Serurier could merely shrug his shoulders, assume an expression of sympathy and report Monroe's complaints in his dispatches to his imperial master in the Tuileries. As the news spread through the country, friends of the administration cursed the perfidy of Napoleon, declared that France and Britain were tarred with the same brush. Hotheads even proposed going to war against both, while Federalists rejoiced. Hadn't they said all along that this was what would come of having traffic with the Corsican blackguard? The rascal was now revealed in his true colors. The administration was convinced of only one thing. It refused to take on two adversaries at once. France was several thousand miles out of reach, and the administration was now too far committed to turn back. The party nomination and the election were staring it in the face, and this was no time to procrastinate. It stuck to the war with Great Britain.

Source: [University of Chicago](#)



## U.S. Congressman John Randolph's Opposition to the War of 1812 In the U.S. House of Representatives on December 10, 1811: In His Own Words



John Randolph (also known as John Randolph of Roanoke) served in the U.S. House of Representatives (Virginia, March 4, 1799-March 3, 1813; March 4, 1815-March 3, 1817; March 4, 1819-December 26, 1825; March 4, 1827-March 3, 1829; March 4, 1833-May 24, 1833 (died in office)), served as a U.S. Senator (December 26, 1825-March 3, 1827), and served as U.S. Minister to Russia in 1830. John Randolph of Roanoke was a direct descendant of John Rolfe and Pocahontas.

“It is a question, as it has been presented to the House, of *peace* or *war*...But it is impossible that the discussion of a question, broad as the wide ocean, of our foreign concerns, involving every consideration of interest, of right, of happiness, and of safety at home; touching in every point all that is dear to freemen – ‘their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor; can be tied down by the narrow rules of technical routine...They [Committee of Foreign Relations] have felt themselves authorized (when the subject was before another committee) to recommend the raising of standing armies, with a view (as has been declared) of immediate war – a war not of defense, but of conquest, of aggrandizement, of ambition – a war, foreign to the interests of this country; to the interests of humanity itself. I know not how gentlemen, calling themselves republicans, can advocate such a war. What was their doctrine in 1798-9, when the command of the army, that highest of all possible trusts in any government, be the form what it may, was reposed in the bosom of the Father of his country! The sanctuary of a nation’s love! – the only hope that never came in vain?...**But is war the true remedy? Who will profit by it? Speculators; a few lucky merchants, who draw prizes in the lottery; commissaries and contractors. Who must suffer by it? The people. It is their blood, their taxes, that must flow to support it...**In what situation would you then place some of the best men of the nation? **Our people will not submit to be taxed for this war of conquest and dominion. The government of the United States was not calculated to wage offensive foreign war; it was instituted for the common defence and general welfare;** and whosoever will embark it in a war of offence, will put it to a test which it is by no means calculated to endure.”

– U.S. Congressman John Randolph, in a speech he delivered inside the U.S. House of Representatives on December 10, 1811 (Source: *The Life of John Randolph of Roanoke* by Hugh A. Garland, p. 288-293)



"That war was inevitable, and would be declared so soon as the nation was put into a posture of defence. It was also said in debate that one of the objects, and a necessary result of the war, would be the conquest of Canada. On the 10th day of December, Mr. Randolph made one of his most powerful and eloquent speeches in opposition to these war measures. As the speech is to be found in most of the collections of American eloquence that have been published from time to time, we must content ourselves with an extract here and there, barely sufficient to explain in his own words the grounds of opposition. " It is a question," said Mr Randolph, " as it has been presented to the House, of peace or war. In that light it has been regarded, in no other light can I consider it, after declarations made by members of the Committee of Foreign Relations. Without intending any disrespect to the chair, I must be permitted to say, that if the decision yesterday was correct, ' that it was not in order to advance any arguments against the resolution, drawn from topics before other committees of the House,' the whole debate-nay, the report itself on which we are acting-is disorderly, since the increase of the military force is a subject at this time in agitation by the select committee raised on that branch of the President's message. But it is impossible that the discussion of a question, broad as the wide ocean, of our foreign concerns, involving every consideration of interest, of right, of happiness, and of safety at home; touching in every point all that is dear to freemen-' their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor;' can be tied down by the narrow rules of technical routine. The Committee of Foreign Relations has indeed decided that the subject of arming the militia (which I pressed upon them as indispensable to the public safety) does not come within the scope of their authority. On what ground, I have been, and still am, unable to see. They have felt themselves authorized (when the subject was before another committee) to recommend the raising of standing armies, with a view (as has been declared) of immediate war-a war not of defence, but of conquest, of aggrandizement, of ambition-a war foreign to the interests of this country, to the interests of humanity itself. "I know not how gentlemen calling themselves republicans can advocate such a war What was their doctrine in 1798-9, when the command of the army, that highest of all possible trusts in any government, be the form what it may, was reposed in the bosom of the Father of his country! the sanctuary of a nation's love! the only hope that never came in vain? When other worthies of the revolution, Hamilton, Pinckney, and the younger Washington, men of tried patriotism, of approved conduct and valor, of untarnished honor, held subordinate command under him? Republicans were then unwilling to trust a standing army even to his hands, who had given proof that he was above all human temptation. Where now is the revolutionary hero to whom you are about to confide this sacred trust? To whom will you confide the charge of leading the flower of your youth to the heights of Abraham? Will you find him in the person of an acquitted felon? What! Then you were unwilling to vote an army, when such men as have been named held high command! When Washington himself was at the head, did you then show such reluctance, feel such scruple? And are you now nothing loth, fearless of every consequence? Will you say that your provocations were less then than now, when your direct commerce was interdicted, your ambassadors hooted with derision from the French court, tribute demanded, actual war waged upon you? Those who opposed the army then were indeed denounced as the partisans of France, as the same men--some of them at least are now held up as the advocates of England; those firm and undeviating republicans, who then dared, and now dare, to cling to the ark of the Constitution, to defend it even at the expense of their fame, rather than surrender themselves to the wild projects of mad ambition. There is a fatality, sir, attending plenitude of power. Soon or late some mania seizes upon its possessors, they fall from the dizzy height, through the giddiness of their own heads. Like a vast estate, heaped up by the labor and industry of one man, wh. ch seldom survives the third generation. Power gained by patient assiduity, by a faithful and regular discharge of its attendant duties, soon gets above its own origin. Intoxicated with their own greatness, the federal party fell. Will not the same causes produce the same effects now as then? Sir, you may raise this army, you may build up this vast structure of patronage, this mighty apparatus of favoritism; but, 'lay not the flattering unction to your souls,' you will never live to enjoy the succession you sign your political death warrant. \* \* \* "This war of conquest, a war for the acquisition of territory and subjects, is to be a new commentary on the doctrine that republics are destitute of ambition, they are addicted to peace, wedded to the happiness and safety of the great body of their people. But it seems this is to be a holiday campaign; there is to be no expense of blood or treasure on our part, Canada is to conquer herself, she is to be subdued by the principles of fraternity. The people of that country are first to be seduced from their allegiance, and converted into traitors, as preparatory to the making them good citizens. Although I must acknowledge that some of our flaming patriots were thus manufactured, I do not think the process would hold good with a whole community. It is a dangerous experiment. We are to succeed in the French mode – by the system of fraternization. All is French! But how dreadfully it might be retorted on the southern and western slaveholding States. I detest this subornation of treason. No, if we must have them, let them fall by the valor of our arms; by fair, legitimate conquest; not become the victims of treacherous seduction." I am not surprised at the war-spirit which is manifesting itself in gentlemen from the South. In the year 1805-6, in a struggle for the carrying trade of belligerent colonial produce, this country was most unwisely brought into collision with the great powers of Europe. By a series of most impolitic and ruinous measures, utterly incomprehensible to every rational, sober-minded man, the Southern planters, by their own votes, succeeded in knocking down the price of cotton to seven cents, and of tobacco (a few choice. crops excepted) to nothing, and in raising the price of blankets (of which a few would not be amiss in a Canadian campaign), coarse woollens, and every article of first necessity, three or four hundred per cent. And now that by our own acts we have brought ourselves into this unprecedented condition, we must get out of it in any way but by an acknowledgment of our own want of wisdom and forecast. But is war the true remedy? Who will profit by it? Speculators, a few lucky merchants, who draw prizes in the lottery; commissaries and contractors. Who must suffer by it? The people. It is their blood, their taxes, that must flow to support it. "But gentlemen avowed that they would not go to war for the carrying trade, that is, for any other but the direct export and import trade-that which carries our native products abroad, and brings back the return cargo, and yet they stickle for our



commercial rights, and will go to war for them! I wish to know, in point of principle, what difference gentlemen can point out between the abandonment of this or of that maritime right? Do gentlemen assume the lofty port and tone of chivalrous redressers of maritime wrongs, and declare their readiness to surrender every other maritime right, provided they may remain unmolested in the exercise of the humble privilege of carrying their own produce abroad, and bringing back a return cargo? Do you make this declaration to the enemy at the outset? Do you state the minimum with which you will be contented, and put it in her power to close with your proposals at her option? give her the basis of a treaty ruinous and disgraceful beyond example and expression? and this too after having turned up your noses in disdain at the treaties of Mr. Jay and Mr. Monroe? Will you say to England, *'End the war when you please; give us the direct trade in our own produce, we are content?'* But what will the merchants of Salem, and Boston, and New York, and Philadelphia, and Baltimore-the men of Marblehead and Cape Cod, say to this? Will they join in a war professing to have for its object what they would consider, and justly too, as the sacrifice of their maritime rights, yet affecting to be a war for the protection of commerce? "I am gratified to find gentlemen acknowledging the demoralizing and destructive consequences of the non-importation law; confessing the truth of all that its opponents foretold when enacted; and will you plunge yourselves in war, because you have passed a foolish and ruinous law, and are ashamed to repeal it? 'But our good friend, the French Emperor, stands in the way of its repeal,' and, as we cannot go too far in making sacrifices to him, who has given such demonstration of his love for the Americans, we must, in point of fact, become parties to this war. 'Who can be so cruel as to refuse him this favor?' My imagination shrinks from the miseries of such connection. I call upon the House to reflect whether they are not about to abandon all reclamation for the unparalleled outrages, 'insults and injuries' of the French Government, to give up our claim for plundered millions, and ask what reparation or atonement we can expect to obtain in hours of future dalliance, after we shall have made a tender of our persons to this great deflowerer of the virginity of republics. We have, by our own wise (I will not say *wise-acre*) measures, so increased the trade of Montreal and Quebec, that at last we begin to cast a wistful eye at Canada. Having done so much towards its improvement, by the exercise of our 'restrictive energies,' we begin to think the laborer is worthy of his hire, and to put in claim for our portion. Suppose it ours, are we any nearer our point? As his minister said to the King of Epirus, 'May we not as well take our bottle of wine before as after this exploit?' Go! March to Canada! Leave the broad bosom of the Chesapeake, and her hundred tributary rivers, the whole line of sea-coast, from Machias to St. Mary's, unprotected you have taken Quebec-have you conquered England? Will you seek for the deep foundations of her power in the frozen deserts of Labrador?

'Her march is on the mountain wave, Her home is on the deep!'

Will you call upon her to leave your ports and harbors untouched, only just till you can return from Canada to defend them? The coast is to be left defenceless, whilst men of the interior are revelling in conquest and spoil. But grant for a moment, for mere argument's sake, that in Canada you touched the sinews of her strength, instead of removing a clog upon her resources-an incumbrance, but one, which, from a spirit of honor, she will vigorously defend. In what situation would you then place some of the best men of the nation? As Chatham and Burke, and the whole band of her patriots prayed for her defeat in 1776. so must some of the truest friends of the country deprecate the success of our arms against the only power that holds in check the arch enemy of mankind. **"Our people will not submit to be taxed for this war of conquest and dominion. The government of the United States was not calculated to wage offensive foreign war; it was instituted for the common defence and general welfare; and whosoever will embark it in a war of offence, will put it to a test which it is by no means calculated to endure.** Make it out that Great Britain did instigate the Indians on a late occasion, and I am ready for battle, but not for dominion. I am unwilling, however, under present circumstances, to take Canada at the risk of the Constitution; to embark in a common cause with France, and be dragged at the wheels of the car of some Burr or Bonaparte. For a gentleman from Tennessee, or Genesee, or lake Champlain, there may be some prospect of advantage. Their hemp would bear a great price by the exclusion of foreign supply. In that, too, the great importers were deeply interested. The upper country on the Hudson and the lakes, would be enriched by the supplies for the troops. which they alone could furnish. They would have the exclusive market; to say nothing of the increased preponderance from the acquisition of Canada, and that section of the Union, which the southern and western States had already felt so severely in the apportionment bill." Mr Randolph dwelt on the danger arising from the black population. He said he would touch this subject as tenderly as possible; it was with reluctance: that he touched it at all, but in cases of great emergency the state physician must not be deterred by a sickly, hysterical humanity, from probing the wound of his patient, he must not be withheld by a fastidious and mistaken humanity from representing his true situation to his friends, or even to the sick man himself, where the occasion called for it. "What, sir is the situation of the slaveholding States? During the war of the Revolution, so fixed were their habits of subordination, that while the whole country was overrun by the enemy, who invited them to desert, no fear was ever entertained of an insurrection of the slaves.""

– *The Life of John Randolph of Roanoke* by Hugh A. Garland, p. 288-293



JAMES MADISON  
War Message to Congress  
June 1, 1812

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

I communicate to Congress certain documents, being a continuation of those heretofore laid before them on the subject of our affairs with Great Britain.

Without going back beyond the renewal in 1803 of the war in which Great Britain is engaged, and omitting unrepaid wrongs of inferior magnitude, the conduct of her Government presents a series of acts hostile to the United States as an independent and neutral nation.

British cruisers have been in the continued practice of violating the American flag on the great highway of nations, and of seizing and carrying off persons sailing under it, not in the exercise of a belligerent right founded on the law of nations against an enemy, but of a municipal prerogative over British subjects. British jurisdiction is thus extended to neutral vessels in a situation where no laws can operate but the law of nations and the laws of the country to which the vessels belong, and a self-redress is assumed which, if British subjects were wrongfully detained and alone concerned, is that substitution of force for a resort to the responsible sovereign which falls within the definition of war. Could the seizure of British subjects in such cases be regarded as within the exercise of a belligerent right, the acknowledged laws of war, which forbid an article of captured property to be adjudged without a regular investigation before a competent tribunal, would imperiously demand the fairest trial where the sacred rights of persons were at issue. In place of such a trial these rights are subjected to the will of every petty commander.

The practice, hence, is so far from affecting British subjects alone that, under the pretext of searching for these, thousands of American citizens, under the safeguard of public law and of their national flag, have been torn from their country and from everything dear to them; have been dragged on board ships of war of a foreign nation and exposed, under the severities of their discipline, to be exiled to the most distant and deadly climes, to risk their lives in the battles of their oppressors, and to be the melancholy instruments of taking away those of their own brethren.

Against this crying enormity, which Great Britain would be so prompt to avenge if committed against herself, the United States have in vain exhausted remonstrances and expostulations, and that no proof might be wanting of their conciliatory dispositions, and no pretext left for a continuance of the practice, the British Government was formally assured of the readiness of the United States to enter into arrangements such as could not be rejected if the recovery of British subjects were the real and the sole object. The communication passed without effect.

British cruisers have been in the practice also of violating the rights and the peace of our coasts. They hover over and harass our entering and departing commerce. To the most insulting pretensions they have added the most lawless proceedings in our very harbors, and have wantonly spilt American blood within the sanctuary of our territorial jurisdiction. The principles and rules enforced by that nation, when a neutral nation, against armed vessels of belligerents hovering near her coasts and disturbing her commerce are well known. When called on, nevertheless, by the United States to punish the greater offenses committed by her own vessels, her Government has bestowed on their commanders additional marks of honor and confidence.

Under pretended blockades, without the presence of an adequate force and sometimes without the practicability of applying one, our commerce has been plundered in every sea, the great staples of our country have been cut off from their legitimate markets, and a destructive blow aimed at our agricultural and maritime interests. In aggravation of these predatory measures they have been considered as in force from the dates of their notification, a retrospective effect being thus added, as has been done in other important cases, to the unlawfulness of the course pursued. And to render the outrage the more signal these mock blockades have been reiterated and enforced in the face of official communications from the British Government declaring as the true definition of a legal blockade "that particular ports must be actually invested and previous warning given to vessels bound to them not to enter."

Not content with these occasional expedients for laying waste our neutral trade, the cabinet of Britain resorted at length to the sweeping system of blockades, under the name of orders in council, which has been molded and managed as might best suit its political views, its commercial jealousies, or the avidity of British cruisers.

To our remonstrances against the complicated and transcendent injustice of this innovation the first reply was that the orders were reluctantly adopted by Great Britain as a necessary retaliation on decrees of her enemy proclaiming a general blockade of the British Isles at a time when the naval force of that enemy dared not issue from his own ports. She was reminded without effect that her own prior blockades, unsupported by an adequate naval force actually applied and continued, were a bar to this plea; that executed edicts against millions of our property could not be retaliation on edicts confessedly impossible to be executed; that retaliation, to be just, should fall on the party setting the guilty example, not on an innocent party which was not even chargeable with an acquiescence in it.



When deprived of this flimsy veil for a prohibition of our trade with her enemy by the repeal of his prohibition of our trade with Great Britain, her cabinet, instead of a corresponding repeal or a practical discontinuance of its orders, formally avowed a determination to persist in them against the United States until the markets of her enemy should be laid open to British products, thus asserting an obligation on a neutral power to require one belligerent to encourage by its internal regulations the trade of another belligerent, contradicting her own practice toward all nations, in peace as well as in war, and betraying the insincerity of those professions which inculcated a belief that, having resorted to her orders with regret, she was anxious to find an occasion for putting an end to them.

Abandoning still more all respect for the neutral rights of the United States and for its own consistency, the British Government now demands as prerequisites to a repeal of its orders as they relate to the United States that a formality should be observed in the repeal of the French decrees nowise necessary to their termination nor exemplified by British usage, and that the French repeal, besides including that portion of the decrees which operates within a territorial jurisdiction, as well as that which operates on the high seas, against the commerce of the United States should not be a single and special repeal in relation to the United States, but should be extended to whatever other neutral nations unconnected with them may be affected by those decrees. And as an additional insult, they are called on for a formal disavowal of conditions and pretensions advanced by the French Government for which the United States are so far from having made themselves responsible that, in official explanations which have been published to the world, and in a correspondence of the American minister at London with the British minister for foreign affairs such a responsibility was explicitly and emphatically disclaimed.

It has become, indeed, sufficiently certain that the commerce of the United States is to be sacrificed, not as interfering with the belligerent rights of Great Britain; not as supplying the wants of her enemies, which she herself supplies; but as interfering with the monopoly which she covets for her own commerce and navigation. She carries on a war against the lawful commerce of a friend that she may the better carry on a commerce with an enemy — a commerce polluted by the forgeries and perjuries which are for the most part the only passports by which it can succeed.

Anxious to make every experiment short of the last resort of injured nations, the United States have withheld from Great Britain, under successive modifications, the benefits of a free intercourse with their market, the loss of which could not but outweigh the profits accruing from her restrictions of our commerce with other nations. And to entitle these experiments to the more favorable consideration they were so framed as to enable her to place her adversary under the exclusive operation of them. To these appeals her Government has been equally inflexible, as if willing to make sacrifices of every sort rather than yield to the claims of justice or renounce the errors of a false pride. Nay, so far were the attempts carried to overcome the attachment of the British cabinet to its unjust edicts that it received every encouragement within the competency of the executive branch of our Government to expect that a repeal of them would be followed by a war between the United States and France, unless the French edicts should also be repealed. Even this communication, although silencing forever the plea of a disposition in the United States to acquiesce in those edicts originally the sole plea for them, received no attention.

If no other proof existed of a predetermination of the British Government against a repeal of its orders, it might be found in the correspondence of the minister plenipotentiary of the United States at London and the British secretary for foreign affairs in 1810, on the question whether the blockade of May, 1806, was considered as in force or as not in force. It had been ascertained that the French Government, which urged this blockade as the ground of its Berlin decree, was willing in the event of its removal, to repeal that decree, which, being followed by alternate repeals of the other offensive edicts, might abolish the whole system on both sides. This inviting opportunity for accomplishing an object so important to the United States, and professed so often to be the desire of both the belligerents, was made known to the British Government. As that Government admits that an actual application of an adequate force is necessary to the existence of a legal blockade, and it was notorious that if such a force had ever been applied its long discontinuance had annulled the blockade in question, there could be no sufficient objection on the part of Great Britain to a formal revocation of it, and no imaginable objection to a declaration of the fact that the blockade did not exist. The declaration would have been consistent with her avowed principles of blockade, and would have enabled the United States to demand from France the pledged repeal of her decrees, either with success, in which case the way would have been opened for a general repeal of the belligerent edicts, or without success, in which case the United States would have been justified in turning their measures exclusively against France. The British Government would, however, neither rescind the blockade nor declare its nonexistence, nor permit its non-existence to be inferred and affirmed by the American plenipotentiary. On the contrary, by representing the blockade to be comprehended in the orders in council, the United States were compelled so to regard it in their subsequent proceedings.

There was a period when a favorable change in the policy of the British cabinet was justly considered as established. The minister plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty here proposed an adjustment of the differences more immediately endangering the harmony of the two countries. The proposition was accepted with the promptitude and cordiality corresponding with the invariable professions of this Government. A foundation appeared to be laid for a sincere and lasting reconciliation. The prospect, however, quickly vanished. The whole proceeding was disavowed by the British Government without any explanations which could at that time repress the belief that the disavowal proceeded from a spirit of hostility to the commercial rights and prosperity of the United States; and it has since come into proof that at the very moment when the public minister was holding the language of friendship and inspiring confidence in the sincerity of the negotiation with which he was charged a secret agent of his Government was employed in intrigues having for their object a subversion of our Government and a dismemberment of our happy union.



In reviewing the conduct of Great Britain toward the United States our attention is necessarily drawn to the warfare just renewed by the savages on one of our extensive frontiers — a warfare which is known to spare neither age nor sex and to be distinguished by features peculiarly shocking to humanity. It is difficult to account for the activity and combinations which have for some time been developing themselves among tribes in constant intercourse with British traders and garrisons without connecting their hostility with that influence and without recollecting the authenticated examples of such interpositions heretofore furnished by the officers and agents of that Government.

Such is the spectacle of injuries and indignities which have been heaped on our country, and such the crisis which its unexampled forbearance and conciliatory efforts have not been able to avert. It might at least have been expected that an enlightened nation, if less urged by moral obligations or invited by friendly dispositions on the part of the United States, would have found its true interest alone a sufficient motive to respect their rights and their tranquillity on the high seas; that an enlarged policy would have favored that free and general circulation of commerce in which the British nation is at all times interested, and which in times of war is the best alleviation of its calamities to herself as well as to other belligerents; and more especially that the British cabinet would not, for the sake of a precarious and surreptitious intercourse with hostile markets, have persevered in a course of measures which necessarily put at hazard the invaluable market of a great and growing country, disposed to cultivate the mutual advantages of an active commerce.

Other counsels have prevailed. Our moderation and conciliation have had no other effect than to encourage perseverance and to enlarge pretensions. We behold our seafaring citizens still the daily victims of lawless violence, committed on the great common and highway of nations, even within sight of the country which owes them protection. We behold our vessels, freighted with the products of our soil and industry, or returning with the honest proceeds of them, wrested from their lawful destinations, confiscated by prize courts no longer the organs of public law but the instruments of arbitrary edicts, and their unfortunate crews dispersed and lost, or forced or inveigled in British ports into British fleets, whilst arguments are employed in support of these aggressions which have no foundation but in a principle equally supporting a claim to regulate our external commerce in all cases whatsoever.

We behold, in fine, on the side of Great Britain, a state of war against the United States, and on the side of the United States a state of peace toward Great Britain.

Whether the United States shall continue passive under these progressive usurpations and these accumulating wrongs, or, opposing force to force in defense of their national rights, shall commit a just cause into the hands of the Almighty Disposer of Events, avoiding all connections which might entangle it in the contest or views of other powers, and preserving a constant readiness to concur in an honorable re-establishment of peace and friendship, is a solemn question which the Constitution wisely confides to the legislative department of the Government. In recommending it to their early deliberations I am happy in the assurance that the decision will be worthy the enlightened and patriotic councils of a virtuous, a free, and a powerful nation.

Having presented this view of the relations of the United States with Great Britain and of the solemn alternative growing out of them, I proceed to remark that the communications last made to Congress on the subject of our relations with France will have shewn that since the revocation of her decrees, as they violated the neutral rights of the United States, her Government has authorized illegal captures by its privateers and public ships, and that other outrages have been practised on our vessels and our citizens. It will have been seen also that no indemnity had been provided or satisfactorily pledged for the extensive spoliation committed under the violent and retrospective orders of the French Government against the property of our citizens seized within the jurisdiction of France. I abstain at this time from recommending to the consideration of Congress definitive measures with respect to that nation, in the expectation that the result of unclosed discussions between our minister plenipotentiary at Paris and the French Government will speedily enable Congress to decide with greater advantage on the course due to the rights, the interests, and the honor of our country.

Source: <http://www.presidentialrhetoric.com/historicspeeches/madison/warmessage.html>



JUNE, 1812.

*Hostilities with Great Britain.*

SENATE.

instant, with instructions to modify and amend the bill, in such manner as to authorize the President of the United States to instruct the commanders of all ships of war belonging to the United States to recapture any vessel thereof bound to any port or place prohibited to such vessel by the British Orders in Council, dated the — day of —, which may have been previously captured by any British armed vessel; and also to capture any British armed vessel which shall resist such recapture, or be found hovering on the coasts of the United States for the purpose of interrupting their lawful commerce, and to bring the same into any port of the United States for adjudication and condemnation.

And, further, to instruct the commanders of all ships of war belonging to the United States, to recapture any vessel of the United States navigating the ocean conformably to the laws of nations, which may have been previously captured by any French armed vessel; and also to capture any such French armed capturing vessel, and, in like manner, to bring in the same for adjudication and condemnation.

And to authorize the President of the United States to cause letters of marque and general reprisal upon the public and private ships and vessels, goods, and merchandise, belonging to the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or to the subjects thereof; and also upon the public and private ships and vessels, goods, and merchandise, belonging to the Crown of France, or to the subjects thereof.

And, on the question to agree to this motion, it was determined in the negative—yeas 14, nays 18, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Dana, German, Giles, Gilman, Goodrich, Gregg, Horsey, Hunter, Lambert, Lloyd, Pope, Reed, and Worthington.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Bront, Campbell of Tennessee, Condit, Crawford, Cutts, Franklin, Gaillard, Howell, Leib, Robinson, Smith of Maryland, Smith of New York, Tait, Taylor, Turner, and Varnum.

On motion, by Mr. HORSEY, that the Senate adjourn, it was determined in the negative—yeas 14, nays 18, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Dana, German, Giles, Gilman, Goodrich, Horsey, Hunter, Lambert, Leib, Lloyd, Pope, Reed, and Smith of Maryland.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Brent, Campbell of Tennessee, Condit, Crawford, Cutts, Franklin, Gaillard, Gregg, Howell, Robinson, Smith of New York, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum, and Worthington.

On the question, Shall this bill pass as amended? it was determined in the affirmative—yeas 19, nays 13, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Brent, Campbell of Tennessee, Condit, Crawford, Cutts, Franklin, Gaillard, Giles, Gregg, Leib, Robinson, Smith of Maryland, Smith of New York, Tait, Taylor, Turner, and Varnum.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Dana, German, Gilman, Goodrich, Horsey, Howell, Hunter, Lambert, Lloyd, Reed, and Worthington.

So it was resolved that the bill do pass with amendments.

On motion, the title was amended, to read as follows: "An act declaring war between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland

and the dependencies thereof, and the United States of America and their Territories."

On motion by Mr. ANDERSON, a committee was appointed, to consist of two members, to carry the said bill to the House of Representatives, and ask their concurrence in the amendments; and Messrs. ANDERSON and VARNUM were appointed the committee.

THURSDAY, June 18.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Messrs. MACON and FINDLEY, two of their members—Mr. MACON, chairman:

Mr. President: The House of Representatives concur in the amendments of the Senate to the bill, entitled "An act declaring war between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dependencies thereof, and the United States of America and their Territories."

Mr. VARNUM, from the committee, reported that they had examined and found duly enrolled the bill last mentioned.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Messrs. CRAWFORD and TURNER, the committee on the part of the House of Representatives for enrolled bills—Mr. CRAWFORD, chairman:

Mr. President: The Speaker of the House of Representatives having signed an enrolled bill, we are directed to bring it to the Senate for the signature of their President.

The PRESIDENT signed the enrolled bill last reported to have been examined, and it was delivered to the committee, to be laid before the President of the United States.

Mr. VARNUM reported, from the committee, that they, this day, laid before the President of the United States the enrolled bill last mentioned, and that the President of the United States informed the committee that he had, this day, approved and signed the same.

On motion, by Mr. VARNUM,  
*Resolved*, That the injunction of secrecy, in relation to the confidential Message of the President of the United States of the first instant, and also in relation to the private and confidential proceedings of the Senate since that date, be removed.

[End of the confidential proceedings.]

FRIDAY, June 19.

The Senate resumed, as in Committee of the Whole, the consideration of the bill, entitled "An act authorizing the discharge of William Peck from his imprisonment;" and, no amendment having been proposed, the bill was ordered to a third reading.

The bill, entitled "An act authorizing the issuing of Treasury notes," was read the second time, and referred to a select committee, to consider and report thereon; and Messrs. CAMPBELL of Tennessee, BAYARD, and SMITH of Maryland, were appointed the committee.

Mr. BAYARD, from the committee to whom was referred the bill supplementary to an act, entitled



*Supplemental Journal.—Declaration of War.*

Samuel L. Mitchell, James Morgan, Jeremiah Morrow, Anthony New, Thomas Newton, Stephen Ormsby, Israel Pickens, William Piper, James Pleasants, jun., Benjamin Pond, William M. Richardson, Samuel Ringgold, John Rhea, John Roane, Jonathan Roberts, Ebenezer Sage, Ebenezer Seaver, John Sevier, Adam Seybert, Samuel Shaw, John Smilie, George Smith, John Smith, William Strong, John Taliaferro, George M. Troup, Charles Turner, junior, Robert Whitehill, David R. Williams, William Widgery, Richard Winn, and Robert Wright.

The question was then taken, that the said bill do pass; and resolved in the affirmative—yeas 79, nays 49, as follows:

YEAS—Willis Alston, junior, William Anderson, Stevenson Archer, Daniel Avery, David Bard, Burwell Bassett, William W. Bibb, William Blackledge, Robert Brown, William A. Burwell, William Butler, John C. Calhoun, Francis Carr, Langdon Cheves, James Cochran, John Clopton, Lewis Condict, William Crawford, Roger Davis, John Dawson, Joseph Desha, Samuel Dinsmoor, Elias Earle, William Findley, James Fisk, Thomas Gholson, Peterson Goodwyn, Isaiah L. Green, Felix Grundy, Bolling Hall, Obed Hall, John A. Harper, Aylett Hawes, John M. Hyne-man, Richard M. Johnson, Joseph Kent, William R. King, Abner Lacock, Joseph Lefever, Peter Little, William Lowndes, Aaron Lyle, Nathaniel Macon, Thomas Moore, William McCoy, Samuel McKee, Alexander McKim, James Morgan, Jeremiah Morrow, Hugh Nelson, Anthony New, Thomas Newton, Stephen Ormsby, Israel Pickens, William Piper, James Pleasants, junior, Benjamin Pond, William M. Richardson, Samuel Ringgold, John Rhea, John Roane, Jonathan Roberts, Ebenezer Sage, Ebenezer Seaver, John Sevier, Adam Seybert, Samuel Shaw, John Smilie, George Smith, John Smith, William Strong, John Taliaferro, George M. Troup, Charles Turner, junior, Robert Whitehill, David R. Williams, William Widgery, Richard Winn, and Robert Wright.

NAYS—John Baker, Josiah Bartlett, Harmanus Bleecker, Adam Boyd, James Breckenridge, Elijah Brigham, Epaphroditus Champion, Martin Chittenden, Thomas B. Cooke, John Davenport, jun., William Ely, James Emott, Asa Fitch, Thomas R. Gold, Chas. Goldsborough, Jacob Huffy, Richard Jackson, jun., Philip B. Key, Lyman Law, Joseph Lewis, junior, George C. Maxwell, Archibald McBryde, Arunah Metcalf, James Milnor, Samuel L. Mitchell, Jonathan O. Moseley, Thomas Newbold, Joseph Pearson, Timothy Pitkin, jun., Elisha R. Potter, Josiah Quincy, John Randolph, William Reed, Henry M. Ridgely, William Rodman, Thomas Sammons, Richard Stanford, Philip Stuart, Silas Stow, Lewis B. Sturges, George Sullivan, Samuel Taggart, Benjamin Tallmadge, Peleg Tallman, Uri Tracy, Pierre Van Cortlandt, junior, Laban Wheaton, Leonard White, and Thomas Wilson.

*Ordered*, That the title be, "An act declaring war between Great Britain and her dependencies, and the United States and their Territories."

Mr. POINDEXTER moved to have inserted on the Journal, a declaration in the following words:

"George Poindexter, Delegate from the Mississippi Territory, not having a constitutional right to record his suffrage on the Journals of the House, on the important question under consideration, and being penetrated with a firm conviction of the propriety of the

measure, asks the indulgence of the House to express his own and the sense of his constituents, in support of the honorable and dignified attitude which the Government of his country has assumed, in vindication of its rights against the lawless violence and unprecedented usurpations of the Government of Great Britain."

The said paper was read, and laid on the table.

Mr. MACON and Mr. FINDLEY were appointed a committee to carry the bill, entitled "An act declaring war between Great Britain and her dependencies, and the United States and their Territories," to the Senate, and to inform them that the House of Representatives have passed the same, in confidence, and to request their concurrence therein.

*From the Alexandria Gazette, June 24, 1812.*

[The following speech was prepared, with the intention of being delivered on the momentous question of a declaration of war against Great Britain. As that question was considered only with closed doors, the minority, after failing in every attempt to obtain a public discussion, came to a determination not to debate a question of so much importance in secret. They, therefore, gave a silent vote. Being desirous of spreading my sentiments before the public, especially with a view to their reaching that part of the community which has more immediately honored me with this confidence, I publish my observations, in matter and form precisely as I intended to have delivered them in the House of Representatives.

S. TAGGART.]

Mr. SPEAKER: I consider the question now before the House as the most important of any on which I have been called upon to decide since I have been honored with a seat in this House, whether it can be considered in relation to its principles or consequences. It is no less than whether I will give my vote to change the peaceful habits of the people of the United States for the attitude of war and the din of arms, and familiarize our citizens with blood and slaughter. I am happy to find that, so far as my own conduct is concerned, the clearest conviction of duty harmonizes with my own inclination. Having been long conversant in the quiet walks of civil life, and in the exercise of a profession, one important part of the duties of which is to inculcate peace and good will both towards and among men, I cannot contemplate my country as on the verge of a war, especially of a war which to me appears both unnecessary and impolitic in the outset, and which will probably prove disastrous in the issue; a war which, in my view, goes to put not only the lives and property of our most valuable citizens, but also our liberty and independence itself, at hazard, without experiencing the most painful sensations. Believing, as I most conscientiously do, that a war, at this time, would jeopardize the best, the most vital interests, of the country which gave me birth, and in which is contained all that I hold near and dear in life, I have, so far as depended upon my vote, uniformly opposed every measure which I be-



## War of 1812 Declaration of War Roll Call

### Federalist and Republican Politicians who voted against the War of 1812 (“Nay”):

#### U.S. Senators:

James A. Bayard Sr. (A.B. Princeton 1784) – U.S. Senator (Federalist-Delaware, 1804-1813)  
Samuel W. Dana (B.A. Yale 1775) – U.S. Senator (Federalist-Connecticut, 1810-1821)  
Chauncey Goodrich (B.A. Yale 1776) – U.S. Senator (Federalist-Connecticut, 1807-1813)  
William Hunter (A.B. Brown 1791) – U.S. Senator (Federalist-Rhode Island, 1811-1821); Trustee of Brown University (1800-1838)  
James Lloyd (B.A. Harvard 1787) – U.S. Senator (Federalist-Massachusetts, 1808-1813, 1822-1826)  
Outerbridge Horsey – U.S. Senator (Federalist-Delaware, 1810-1821)

Jeremiah Brown Howell (A.B. Brown 1789) – U.S. Senator (Democratic Republican-Rhode Island, 1811-1817)  
Obadiah German – U.S. Senator (Democratic Republican-New York, 1809-1815)  
Nicholas Gilman – U.S. Senator (Democratic Republican-New Hampshire, 1805-1814)  
John Lambert – U.S. Senator (Democratic Republican-New Jersey, 1809-1815)  
Philip Reed – U.S. Senator (Democratic Republican-Maryland, 1806-1813)  
Thomas Worthington – U.S. Senator (Democratic Republican-Ohio, 1803-1807; 1810-1814)

#### Members of the U.S. House of Representatives:

Elijah Brigham (A.B. Dartmouth 1778) – U.S. Congressman (Federalist-Massachusetts 1811-1816)  
Martin Chittenden (A.B. Dartmouth 1789) – U.S. Congressman (Federalist-Vermont, 1803-1813)  
John Davenport (B.A. Yale 1770) – U.S. Congressman (Federalist-Connecticut, 1799-1817)  
William Ely (B.A. Yale 1787) – U.S. Congressman (Federalist-Massachusetts, 1805-1815)  
Thomas R. Gold (B.A. Yale 1786) – U.S. Congressman (Federalist-New York, 1809-1813, 1815-1817)  
Lyman Law (B.A. Yale 1791) – U.S. Congressman (Federalist-Connecticut, 1811-1817)  
Jonathan Ogden Moseley (B.A. Yale 1780) – U.S. Congressman (Federalist-Connecticut, 1805-1821)  
Timothy Pitkin (B.A. Yale 1785) – U.S. Congressman (Federalist-Connecticut, 1805-1819)  
Josiah Quincy (B.A. Harvard 1790) – U.S. Congressman (Federalist-Massachusetts, 1805-1813)  
Lewis Burr Sturges (B.A. Yale 1782) – U.S. Congressman (Federalist-Connecticut, 1805-1817)  
George Sullivan (B.A. Harvard 1790) – U.S. Congressman (Federalist-New Hampshire, 1811-1813)  
Samuel Taggart (A.B. Dartmouth 1774) – U.S. Congressman (Federalist-Massachusetts, 1803-1817)  
Benjamin Tallmadge (B.A. Yale 1773) – U.S. Congressman (Federalist-Connecticut, 1801-1817)  
Laban Wheaton (B.A. Harvard 1774) – U.S. Congressman (Federalist-Massachusetts, 1809-1817)  
Leonard White (B.A. Harvard 1787) – U.S. Congressman (Federalist-Massachusetts, 1811-1813)  
John Baker – U.S. Congressman (Federalist-Virginia, 1811-1813)  
Harmanus Bleecker – U.S. Congressman (Federalist-New York, 1811-1813); Chargé d’Affaires to the Netherlands (1837-1842)  
James Breckenridge (A.B. William and Mary 1785) – U.S. Congressman (Federalist-Virginia, 1809-1817)  
Epaphroditus Champion – U.S. Congressman (Federalist-Connecticut, 1807-1817)  
James Emott – U.S. Congressman (Federalist-New York, 1809-1813)  
Asa Fitch – U.S. Congressman (Federalist-New York, 1811-1813)  
Charles Goldsborough – U.S. Congressman (Federalist-Maryland, 1805-1817); Governor of Maryland (1819)  
Richard Jackson Jr. – U.S. Congressman (Federalist-Rhode Island, 1808-1815); Trustee of Brown University (1809-1838)  
Philip B. Key – U.S. Congressman (Federalist-Maryland, 1807-1813); national anthem writer Francis Scott Key’s uncle  
Joseph Lewis Jr. – U.S. Congressman (Federalist-Virginia, 1803-1817)  
Archibald McBryde – U.S. Congressman (Federalist-North Carolina, 1809-1813)  
James Milnor – U.S. Congressman (Federalist-Pennsylvania, 1811-1813)  
Joseph Pearson – U.S. Congressman (Federalist-North Carolina, 1809-1815)  
Elisha R. Potter – U.S. Congressman (Federalist-Rhode Island, 1796-1797, 1809-1815)  
William Reed – U.S. Congressman (Federalist-Massachusetts, 1811-1815)  
Henry M. Ridgely – U.S. Congressman (Federalist-Delaware, 1811-1815)  
Philip Stuart – U.S. Congressman (Federalist-Maryland, 1811-1819)  
Thomas Wilson – U.S. Congressman (Federalist-Virginia, 1811-1813)

George Clifford Maxwell (A.B. Princeton 1792) – U.S. Congressman (Republican-New Jersey, 1811-1813)  
Uri Tracy (B.A. Yale 1789) – U.S. Congressman (Republican-New York, 1805-1807, 1809-1813)  
Josiah Bartlett Jr. – U.S. Congressman (Republican-New Hampshire, 1811-1813)  
Adam Boyd – U.S. Congressman (Republican-New Jersey, 1803-1805, 1808-1813)  
Thomas B. Cooke – U.S. Congressman (Republican-New York, 1811-1813)  
Jacob Hufty – U.S. Congressman (Republican-New Jersey, 1809-1813, Federalist-New Jersey, 1813-1814)  
Arunah Metcalf – U.S. Congressman (Republican-New York, 1811-1813)  
Samuel L. Mitchill – U.S. Congressman (Democratic Republican-New York, 1801-1804, 1810-1813)  
Thomas Newbold – U.S. Congressman (Republican-New Jersey, 1807-1813)  
John Randolph – U.S. Congressman (Republican-Virginia, 1799-1813, 1815-1817, 1819-1825, 1827-1829, 1833)  
William Rodman – U.S. Congressman (Republican-Pennsylvania, 1811-1813)  
Thomas Sammons – U.S. Congressman (Republican-New York, 1803-1807, 1809-1813)  
Richard Stanford – U.S. Congressman (Republican-North Carolina, 1797-1816)  
Silas Stow – U.S. Congressman (Republican-New York, 1811-1813)  
Peleg Tallman – U.S. Congressman (Republican-Massachusetts, 1811-1813); Overseer of Bowdoin College (1802-1840)  
Pierre Van Cortlandt Jr. – U.S. Congressman (Republican-New York, 1811-1813)



## **Republican Politicians Who Voted for the War of 1812 ("Yea"):**

### **U.S. Senators:**

George M. Bibb (A.B. Princeton 1792) – U.S. Senator (Democratic Republican-Kentucky, 1811-1814, 1829-1835)  
George W. Campbell (A.B. Princeton 1794) – U.S. Senator (DR-Tenn., 1811-1814, 1815-1818); Sec. of the Treasury (Feb. 1814-Oct. 1814)  
Charles Cutts (B.A. Harvard 1789) – U.S. Senator (Democratic Republican-New Hampshire, 1810-1813)  
William Branch Giles (A.B. Princeton 1781) – U.S. Senator (Democratic Republican-Virginia, 1804-1815)  
John Taylor (A.B. Princeton 1790) – U.S. Senator (Democratic Republican-South Carolina, 1810-1816)  
Joseph Inslee Anderson – U.S. Senator (Democratic Republican-Tennessee, 1797-1815)  
Richard Brent – U.S. Senator (Democratic Republican-Virginia, 1809-1814)  
John Condit – U.S. Senator (Democratic Republican-New Jersey, 1803-1809, 1809-1817)  
William Harris Crawford – U.S. Senator (Democratic Republican-Georgia, 1807-1813)  
Jesse Franklin – U.S. Senator (Democratic Republican-North Carolina, 1799-1805, 1807-1813)  
John Gaillard – U.S. Senator (Democratic Republican-South Carolina, 1804-1826)  
Andrew Gregg – U.S. Senator (Democratic Republican-Pennsylvania, 1807-1813)  
Michael Leib – U.S. Senator (Democratic Republican-Pennsylvania, 1809-1814)  
Jonathan Robinson – U.S. Senator (Democratic Republican-Vermont, 1807-1815)  
John Smith – U.S. Senator (Democratic Republican-New York, 1804-1813)  
Samuel Smith – U.S. Senator (Democratic Republican-Maryland, 1803-1815, 1822-1833)  
Charles Tait – U.S. Senator (Democratic Republican-Georgia, 1809-1819)  
James Turner – U.S. Senator (Democratic Republican-North Carolina, 1805-1816)  
Joseph Bradley Varnum – U.S. Senator (Democratic Republican-Massachusetts, 1811-1817)

### **Members of the U.S. House of Representatives:**

John C. Calhoun (B.A. Yale 1804) – U.S. Congressman (Democratic Republican-South Carolina, 1811-1817)  
William Butler – U.S. Congressman (Republican-South Carolina, March 4, 1801-March 3, 1813)  
Langdon Cheves – U.S. Congressman (Republican-South Carolina, December 31, 1810-March 3, 1815)  
Elias Earle – U.S. Congressman (Republican-South Carolina, 1805-1807, 1811-1815, 1817-1821)  
William Lowndes – U.S. Congressman (Republican-South Carolina, March 4, 1811-May 8, 1822)  
Thomas Moore – U.S. Congressman (Republican-South Carolina, 1801-1813, 1815-1817)  
David R. Williams – U.S. Congressman (Republican-South Carolina, 1805-1809, 1811-1813); Governor of South Carolina (1814-1816)  
Richard Winn – U.S. Congressman (Republican-South Carolina, 1793-1797, 1803-1813)

Willis Alston Jr. – U.S. Congressman (Republican-North Carolina, 1799-1815, 1825-1831)  
William Blackledge – U.S. Congressman (Republican-North Carolina, 1803-1809, 1811-1813)  
James Cochran – U.S. Congressman (Republican-North Carolina, 1809-1813)  
William Rufus de Vane King – U.S. Congressman (DR-North Carolina, 1811-1816); U.S. Senator (Alabama, 1819-1844; 1848-1852)  
Nathaniel Macon – U.S. Congressman (Republican-North Carolina, 1791-1815); U.S. Senator (North Carolina, 1815-1828)  
Israel Pickens – U.S. Congressman (Republican-North Carolina, 1811-1817); Governor of Alabama (1821-1825)

Burwell Bassett – U.S. Congressman (Republican-Virginia, 1805-1813, 1815-1819, 1821-1829)  
William A. Burwell (A.B. William and Mary) – U.S. Congressman (Republican-Virginia, 1806-1821)  
John Clopton (A.B. University of Pennsylvania 1776) – U.S. Congressman (Republican-Virginia, 1795-1799, March 4, 1801-Sept. 11, 1816)  
John Dawson (B.A. Harvard 1782) – U.S. Congressman (Republican-Virginia, 1797-1814)  
Thomas Gholson Jr. – U.S. Congressman (Republican-Virginia, November 7, 1808-July 4, 1816)  
Peterson Goodwyn – U.S. Congressman (Republican-Virginia, 1803-1818)  
Aylett Hawes – U.S. Congressman (Republican-Virginia, 1811-1817)  
William McCoy – U.S. Congressman (Republican-Virginia, 1811-1833)  
Hugh Nelson (A.B. William and Mary 1780) – U.S. Congressman (Republican-Virginia, 1811-1823); U.S. Minister to Spain (1823-1824)  
Thomas Newton Jr. – U.S. Congressman (Republican-Virginia, 1801-1829, 1829-1830, 1831-1833)  
James Pleasants Jr. (A.B. William and Mary) – U.S. Congressman (Republican-Virginia, 1811-1819); Governor of Virginia (1822-1825)  
John Roane – U.S. Congressman (Republican-Virginia, 1809-1815, 1827-1831, 1835-1837)  
John Smith – U.S. Congressman (Republican-Virginia, 1801-1815)  
John Taliaferro – U.S. Congressman (Republican-Virginia, 1801-1803, 1811-1813, 1824-1831, 1835-1843)

Stevenson Archer (A.B. Princeton 1805) – U.S. Congressman (Republican-Maryland, 1811-1817, 1819-1821)  
Joseph Kent – U.S. Congressman (Republican-Maryland, 1811-1815, 1819-1826)  
Peter Little – U.S. Congressman (Republican-Maryland, 1811-1813, September 2, 1816-March 3, 1829)  
Alexander McKim – U.S. Congressman (Republican-Maryland, 1809-1815)  
Samuel Ringgold – U.S. Congressman (Republican-Maryland, 1810-1815, 1817-1821)  
Robert Wright – U.S. Congressman (Democratic Republican-Maryland, 1810-1817, 1821-1823); Governor of Maryland (1806-1809)

George M. Troup (A.B. Princeton 1797) – U.S. Congressman (Democratic Republican-Georgia, 1807-1815)  
William W. Bibb – U.S. Congressman (Democratic Republican-Georgia, 1807-1813); U.S. Senator (Georgia, 1813-1816)  
Bolling Hall – U.S. Congressman (Republican-Georgia, 1811-1817)  
John Rhea (A.B. Princeton 1780) – U.S. Congressman (Republican-Tennessee, 1803-1815, 1817-1823)  
Felix Grundy – U.S. Congressman (Republican-Tennessee, 1811-1814)  
John Sevier – U.S. Congressman (Republican-Tennessee, 1790-1791, 1811-1815); Governor of Tennessee (1796-1801, 1803-1809)  
Joseph Desha – U.S. Congressman (Republican-Kentucky, 1807-1819); Governor of Kentucky (1824-1828)  
Richard M. Johnson – U.S. Congressman (Democratic Republican-Kentucky, 1807-1819, 1829-1837); Vice President of the U.S. (1837-1841)  
Samuel McKee – U.S. Congressman (Republican-Kentucky, 1809-1817)  
Anthony New – U.S. Congressman (Republican-Virginia, 1793-1805; Republican-Kentucky, 1811-1813, 1817-1819, 1821-1823)  
Stephen Ormsby – U.S. Congressman (Republican-Ky., 1811-1813, 1813-1817); President of Louisville, Ky. branch of Bank of the U.S. (1817)



David Bard (A.B. Princeton 1773) – U.S. Congressman (Republican-Pennsylvania, 1795-1799, 1803-1815)  
William Crawford (A.B. Princeton 1781?) – U.S. Congressman (Republican-Pennsylvania, 1809-1817)  
William Anderson – U.S. Congressman (Republican-Pennsylvania, 1809-1815, 1817-1819)  
Robert Brown – U.S. Congressman (Republican-Pennsylvania, 1798-1815)  
Roger Davis – U.S. Congressman (Republican-Pennsylvania, March 4, 1811-March 3, 1815)  
William Findley – U.S. Congressman (Republican-Pennsylvania, 1791-1799, 1803-1817)  
John M. Hyneman – U.S. Congressman (Republican-Pennsylvania, March 4, 1811-August 2, 1813)  
Abner Lacock – U.S. Congressman (Democratic Republican-Pennsylvania, 1811-1813); U.S. Senator (Pennsylvania, 1813-1819)  
Joseph Lefever – U.S. Congressman (Republican-Pennsylvania, 1811-1813)  
Aaron Lyle – U.S. Congressman (Republican-Pennsylvania, 1809-1817)  
William Piper – U.S. Congressman (Republican-Pennsylvania, 1811-1817)  
Jonathan Roberts – U.S. Congressman (Dem. Republican-Penn., March 4, 1811-Feb. 24, 1814); U.S. Senator (Pennsylvania, 1814-1821)  
Adam Seybert – U.S. Congressman (Republican-Pennsylvania, 1809-1815, 1817-1819)  
John Smilie – U.S. Congressman (Republican-Pennsylvania, 1793-1795, March 4, 1799-December 30, 1812)  
George Smith – U.S. Congressman (Republican-Pennsylvania, 1809-1813)  
Robert Whitehill – U.S. Congressman (Republican-Pennsylvania, 1805-1813)

Isaiah Lewis Green (B.A. Harvard 1781) – U.S. Congressman (Republican-Massachusetts, 1805-1809, 1811-1813)  
William Merchant Richardson (B.A. Harvard 1797) – U.S. Congressman (Republican-Massachusetts, 1811-1814)  
Ebenezer Seaver (B.A. Harvard 1784) – U.S. Congressman (Republican-Massachusetts, 1803-1813)  
Francis Carr – U.S. Congressman (Republican-Massachusetts, April 6, 1812-March 3, 1813)  
Charles Turner Jr. – U.S. Congressman (Republican-Massachusetts, 1809-1813)  
William Widgery – U.S. Congressman (Republican-Massachusetts, 1811-1813)

Samuel Dinsmoor (A.B. Dartmouth 1789) – U.S. Congressman (Republican-New Hampshire, 1811-1813)  
Obed Hall – U.S. Congressman (Republican-New Hampshire, 1811-1813)  
John A. Harper – U.S. Congressman (Republican-New Hampshire, 1811-1813)  
James Fisk – U.S. Congressman (Democratic Republican-Vermont, 1805-1809, 1811-1815)  
Samuel Shaw – U.S. Congressman (Republican-Vermont, 1808-1813)  
William Strong – U.S. Congressman (Republican-Vermont, 1811-1815, 1819-1821)

Ebenezer Sage (B.A. Yale 1778) – U.S. Congressman (Republican-New York, 1809-1815)  
Daniel Avery – U.S. Congressman (Republican-New York, 1811-1815, September 30, 1816-March 3, 1817)  
Benjamin Pond – U.S. Congressman (Republican-New York, 1811-1813)  
Lewis Condict (University of Pennsylvania 1794) – U.S. Congressman (Republican-New Jersey, 1811-1817, 1821-1833)  
James Morgan – U.S. Congressman (Republican-New Jersey, 1811-1813)  
Jeremiah Morrow – U.S. Congressman (Democratic Republican-Ohio, 1803-1813, 1840-1843); U.S. Senator (Ohio, 1813-1819)

#### **Absent (Did Not Vote):**

Stephen R. Bradley (B.A. Yale 1775) – U.S. Senator (Democratic Republican-Vermont, 1791-1795; 1801-1813)  
Alexander Campbell – U.S. Senator (Democratic Republican-Ohio, 1809-1813)  
John Pope – U.S. Senator (Democratic Republican-Kentucky, 1807-1813)

Ezekiel Bacon (B.A. Yale 1794) – U.S. Congressman (Republican-Massachusetts, 1807-1813)  
Abijah Bigelow (A.B. Dartmouth 1795) – U.S. Congressman (Federalist-Massachusetts, 1810-1815)  
Matthew Clay – U.S. Congressman (Republican-Virginia, 1797-1813, March 4, 1815-May 27, 1815)  
Richard Cutts (B.A. Harvard 1790) – U.S. Congressman (Republican-Massachusetts, 1801-1813)  
Meshack Franklin – U.S. Congressman (Republican-North Carolina, 1807-1815)  
Edwin Gray – U.S. Congressman (Republican-Virginia, 1799-1813)  
Peter B. Porter (B.A. Yale 1791) – U.S. Congressman (Republican-New York, 1809-1813, 1815-1816)  
Thomas Bolling Robertson – U.S. Congressman (Republican-Louisiana, April 30, 1812-April 20, 1818); Governor of Louisiana (1820-1822)  
Lemuel Sawyer (B.A. Univ. of North Carolina 1799) – U.S. Congressman (Republican-North Carolina, 1807-1813, 1817-1823, 1825-1829)  
Daniel Sheffey – U.S. Congressman (Federalist-Virginia, 1809-1817)  
Henry Clay – U.S. Congressman (Democratic Republican-Kentucky, March 4, 1811-January 19, 1814, October 30, 1815-March 3, 1821, March 3, 1823-March 6, 1825); Speaker of the House (1811-1814, 1815-1820, 1823-1825)

#### **War of 1812 Declaration of War Vote Count (June 1812):**

U.S. House of Representatives: 79 For, 49 Against, 11 Absent

U.S. Senate: 19 For, 12 Against, 3 Absent

Federalist: 0 For, 39 Against (Both houses) [Against: 33 in House, 6 in Senate]

Republican: 98 For, 22 Against (Both houses) [Against: 16 in House, 6 in Senate] [For: 79 in House, 19 in Senate]





Oliver Hazard Perry's message to William Henry Harrison after the Battle of Lake Erie on September 10, 1813 began with what would become one of the most famous sentences in American military history: "We have met the enemy and they are ours." This 1865 painting by William H. Powell shows Perry transferring to a different ship during the battle.



British soldiers burn various buildings, including the White House, in Washington, D.C. on **August 24, 1814** during War of 1812. **Congress declared war on the British Empire on June 18, 1812.** Disgruntled American political powerbrokers met privately at Hartford, Connecticut in December 1814 to discuss secession and armistice. The meeting was later known as the Hartford Convention.



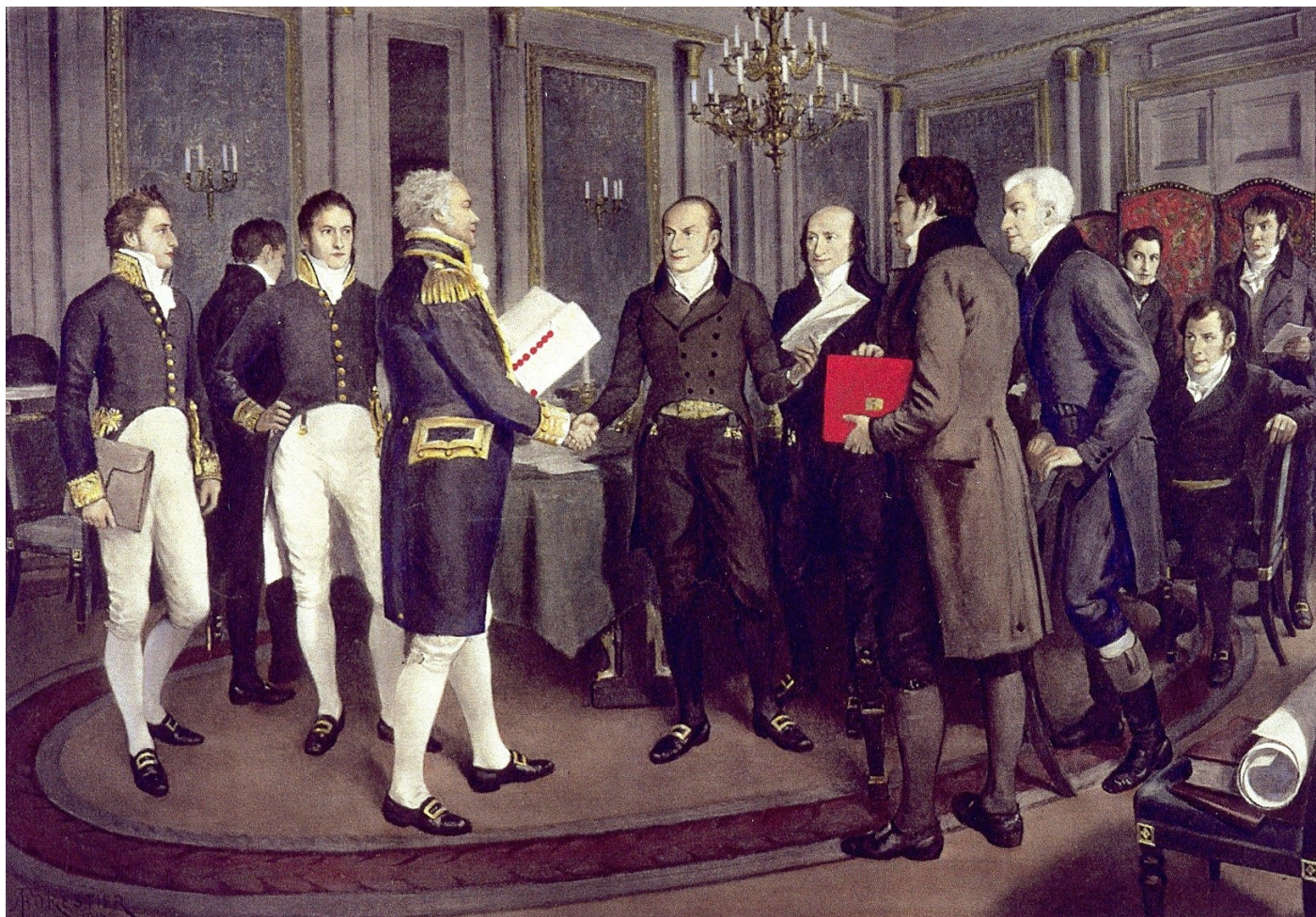


Original caption: "A VIEW of the BOMBARDMENT of Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, by the British fleet taken from the Observatory under the Command of Admirals Cochrane & Cockburn on the morning of the 13th of Sept 1814 which lasted 24 hours & thrown from 1500 to 1800 shells in the Night attempted to land by forcing a passage up the ferry branch but were repulsed with great loss."



Jewish banker Mayer Amschel Rothschild, the godfather of the Rothschild banking dynasty, died in Frankfurt-am-Main (Germany) on **September 19, 1812**. Mayer Amschel Rothschild was born in Frankfurt-am-Main on February 23, 1744. Mayer Amschel Rothschild's son Nathan Meyer Rothschild established N.M. Rothschild & Sons banking firm in London. **Was the assassination of Prime Minister of Great Britain Spencer Perceval a covert operation sponsored by the Rothschilds?**





American diplomats, led by John Quincy Adams, and British diplomats sign the Treaty of Ghent in Ghent, Belgium (formerly Netherlands) on December 24, 1814, ending the War of 1812.

### Madison Administration Officials during the War of 1812

 <p>James Monroe U.S. Secretary of State (April 6, 1811-March 3, 1817); Secretary of War (Sept. 27, 1814-March 2, 1815)</p>	 <p>Albert Gallatin Secretary of the Treasury (May 14, 1801-February 8, 1814); Signer of the Treaty of Ghent</p>	 <p>James Madison A.B. Princeton 1771 President of the United States (1809-1817)</p>	 <p>William Pinkney U.S. Attorney General (Dec. 11, 1811- Feb. 9, 1814); U.S. Minister to Great Britain (1807-1811)</p>	 <p>Richard Rush A.B. Princeton 1797 U.S. Attorney General (February 10, 1814-November 12, 1817)</p>
 <p>William Eustis B.A. Harvard 1772 U.S. Secretary of War (March 7, 1809-January 13, 1813)</p>	 <p>John Armstrong Jr. U.S. Secretary of War (January 13, 1813-September 27, 1814)</p>	 <p>Paul Hamilton U.S. Sec. of the Navy (May 15, 1809-January 1, 1813); Governor of South Carolina (1804-1806)</p>	 <p>William Jones U.S. Sec. of the Navy (January 19, 1813-December 1, 1814)</p>	 <p>Gideon Granger B.A. Yale 1787 Postmaster-General of the United States (1801-1814)</p>





The Battle of New Orleans occurred in January 1815 during the conclusion of the War of 1812. U.S. Army General Andrew Jackson was the commander of the American military in New Orleans. The city of New Orleans was under martial law for approximately a month when the British army threatened to invade New Orleans in December 1814 and January 1815. (Painting by Jean-Hyacinthe Laclotte) <http://www.nautical-art.info/Battle-of-New-Orleans.html>

## British Cabinet Members during the War of 1812



**Robert Banks Jenkinson,  
2nd Earl of Liverpool**  
Prime Minister of the United Kingdom  
(June 8, 1812–April 9, 1827);  
Leader of the House of Lords  
(1803-1806, 1807-1827)



**Nicholas Vansittart, 1st Baron Bexley**  
Chancellor of the Exchequer  
(May 12, 1812–January 31, 1823)



**Robert Stewart, 2nd Marquess of  
Londonderry (Lord Castlereagh)**  
Foreign Secretary [Secretary of State for  
Foreign Affairs] (1812-1822);  
Leader of the House of Commons  
(1812-1822)





**William Manning (1763-1835)**, Governor of the Bank of England (1812-1814), Deputy Governor of the Bank of England (1810-1812), Director of the Bank of England (1792-1810, 1814-1831); President of London Life Assurance (1817); Member of Parliament (1794-1820, 1821-1830) (Painting: [BBC](#))  
(Source: <http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1790-1820/member/manning-william-1763-1835>)



# **Treaty of Ghent (1814)**

## **Treaty of Peace and Amity between His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America.**

His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America desirous of terminating the war which has unhappily subsisted between the two Countries, and of restoring upon principles of perfect reciprocity, Peace, Friendship, and good Understanding between them, have for that purpose appointed their respective Plenipotentiaries, that is to say, His Britannic Majesty on His part has appointed the Right Honourable James Lord Gambier, late Admiral of the White now Admiral of the Red Squadron of His Majesty's Fleet; Henry Goulburn Esquire, a Member of the Imperial Parliament and Under Secretary of State; and William Adams Esquire, Doctor of Civil Laws: And the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, has appointed John Quincy Adams, James A. Bayard, Henry Clay, Jonathan Russell, and Albert Gallatin, Citizens of the United States; who, after a reciprocal communication of their respective Full Powers, have agreed upon the following Articles.

### **ARTICLE THE FIRST.**

There shall be a firm and universal Peace between His Britannic Majesty and the United States, and between their respective Countries, Territories, Cities, Towns, and People of every degree without exception of places or persons. All hostilities both by sea and land shall cease as soon as this Treaty shall have been ratified by both parties as hereinafter mentioned. All territory, places, and possessions whatsoever taken by either party from the other during the war, or which may be taken after the signing of this Treaty, excepting only the Islands hereinafter mentioned, shall be restored without delay and without causing any destruction or carrying away any of the Artillery or other public property originally captured in the said forts or places, and which shall remain therein upon the Exchange of the Ratifications of this Treaty, or any Slaves or other private property; And all Archives, Records, Deeds, and Papers, either of a public nature or belonging to private persons, which in the course of the war may have fallen into the hands of the Officers of either party, shall be, as far as may be practicable, forthwith restored and delivered to the proper authorities and persons to whom they respectively belong. Such of the Islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy as are claimed by both parties shall remain in the possession of the party in whose occupation they may be at the time of the Exchange of the Ratifications of this Treaty until the decision respecting the title to the said Islands shall have been made in conformity with the fourth Article of this Treaty. No disposition made by this Treaty as to such possession of the Islands and territories claimed by both parties shall in any manner whatever be construed to affect the right of either.

### **ARTICLE THE SECOND.**

Immediately after the ratifications of this Treaty by both parties as hereinafter mentioned, orders shall be sent to the Armies, Squadrons, Officers, Subjects, and Citizens of the two Powers to cease from all hostilities: and to prevent all causes of complaint which might arise on account of the prizes which may be taken at sea after the said Ratifications of this Treaty, it is reciprocally agreed that all vessels and effects which may be taken after the space of twelve days from the said Ratifications upon all parts of the Coast of North America from the Latitude of twenty three degrees North to the Latitude of fifty degrees North, and as far Eastward in the Atlantic Ocean as the thirty sixth degree of West Longitude from the Meridian of Greenwich, shall be restored on each side:-that the time shall be thirty days in all other parts of the Atlantic Ocean North of the Equinoctial Line or Equator:-and the same time for the British and Irish Channels, for the Gulf of Mexico, and all parts of the West Indies:-forty days for the North Seas for the Baltic, and for all parts of the Mediterranean-sixty days for the Atlantic Ocean South of the Equator as far as the Latitude of the Cape of Good Hope.-ninety days for every other part of the world South of the Equator, and one hundred and twenty days for all other parts of the world without exception.

### **ARTICLE THE THIRD.**

All Prisoners of war taken on either side as well by land as by sea shall be restored as soon as practicable after the Ratifications of this Treaty as hereinafter mentioned on their paying the debts which they may have contracted during their captivity. The two Contracting Parties respectively engage to discharge in specie the advances which may have been made by the other for the sustenance and maintenance of such prisoners.

### **ARTICLE THE FOURTH.**

Whereas it was stipulated by the second Article in the Treaty of Peace of one thousand seven hundred and eighty three between His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America that the boundary of the United States should comprehend "all Islands within twenty leagues of any part of the shores of the United States and lying between lines to be drawn due East from the points where the aforesaid boundaries between Nova Scotia on the one part and East Florida on the other shall respectively touch the Bay of Fundy and the Atlantic Ocean, excepting such Islands as now are or heretofore have been within the limits of Nova Scotia, and whereas the several Islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy, which is part of the Bay of Fundy, and the Island of Grand Menan in the said Bay of Fundy, are claimed by the United States as being comprehended within their aforesaid boundaries, which said Islands are claimed as belonging to His Britannic Majesty as having been at the time of and previous to the aforesaid Treaty of one thousand seven hundred



and eighty three within the limits of the Province of Nova Scotia: In order therefore finally to decide upon these claims it is agreed that they shall be referred to two Commissioners to be appointed in the following manner: viz: One Commissioner shall be appointed by His Britannic Majesty and one by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and the said two Commissioners so appointed shall be sworn impartially to examine and decide upon the said claims according to such evidence as shall be laid before them on the part of His Britannic Majesty and of the United States respectively. The said Commissioners shall meet at St Andrews in the Province of New Brunswick, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit. The said Commissioners shall by a declaration or report under their hands and seals decide to which of the two Contracting parties the several Islands aforesaid do respectively belong in conformity with the true intent of the said Treaty of Peace of one thousand seven hundred and eighty three. And if the said Commissioners shall agree in their decision both parties shall consider such decision as final and conclusive. It is further agreed that in the event of the two Commissioners differing upon all or any of the matters so referred to them, or in the event of both or either of the said Commissioners refusing or declining or wilfully omitting to act as such, they shall make jointly or separately a report or reports as well to the Government of His Britannic Majesty as to that of the United States, stating in detail the points on which they differ, and the grounds upon which their respective opinions have been formed, or the grounds upon which they or either of them have so refused declined or omitted to act. And His Britannic Majesty and the Government of the United States hereby agree to refer the report or reports of the said Commissioners to some friendly Sovereign or State to be then named for that purpose, and who shall be requested to decide on the differences which may be stated in the said report or reports, or upon the report of one Commissioner together with the grounds upon which the other Commissioner shall have refused, declined or omitted to act as the case may be. And if the Commissioner so refusing, declining, or omitting to act, shall also wilfully omit to state the grounds upon which he has so done in such manner that the said statement may be referred to such friendly Sovereign or State together with the report of such other Commissioner, then such Sovereign or State shall decide ex parse upon the said report alone. And His Britannic Majesty and the Government of the United States engage to consider the decision of such friendly Sovereign or State to be final and conclusive on all the matters so referred.

#### ARTICLE THE FIFTH.

Whereas neither that point of the Highlands lying due North from the source of the River St Croix, and designated in the former [Treaty of Peace](#) between the two Powers as the North West Angle of Nova Scotia, nor the North Westernmost head of Connecticut River has yet been ascertained; and whereas that part of the boundary line between the Dominions of the two Powers which extends from the source of the River St Croix directly North to the above mentioned North West Angle of Nova Scotia, thence along the said Highlands which divide those Rivers that empty themselves into the River St Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean to the North Westernmost head of Connecticut River, thence down along the middle of that River to the forty fifth degree of North Latitude, thence by a line due West on said latitude until it strikes the River Iroquois or Cataraquy, has not yet been surveyed: it is agreed that for these several purposes two Commissioners shall be appointed, sworn, and authorized to act exactly in the manner directed with respect to those mentioned in the next preceding Article unless otherwise specified in the present Article. The said Commissioners shall meet at se Andrews in the Province of New Brunswick, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit. The said Commissioners shall have power to ascertain and determine the points above mentioned in conformity with the provisions of the said [Treaty of Peace](#) of one thousand seven hundred and eighty three, and shall cause the boundary aforesaid from the source of the River St Croix to the River Iroquois or Cataraquy to be surveyed and marked according to the said provisions. The said Commissioners shall make a map of the said boundary, and annex to it a declaration under their hands and seals certifying it to be the true Map of the said boundary, and particularizing the latitude and longitude of the North West Angle of Nova Scotia, of the North Westernmost head of Connecticut River, and of such other points of the said boundary as they may deem proper. And both parties agree to consider such map and declaration as finally and conclusively fixing the said boundary. And in the event of the said two Commissioners differing, or both, or either of them refusing, declining, or wilfully omitting to act, such reports, declarations, or statements shall be made by them or either of them, and such reference to a friendly Sovereign or State shall be made in all respects as in the latter part of the fourth Article is contained, and in as full a manner as if the same was herein repeated.

#### ARTICLE THE SIXTH.

Whereas by the former [Treaty of Peace](#) that portion of the boundary of the United States from the point where the fortyfifth degree of North Latitude strikes the River Iroquois or Cataraquy to the Lake Superior was declared to be "along the middle of said River into Lake Ontario, through the middle of said Lake until it strikes the communication by water between that Lake and Lake Erie, thence along the middle of said communication into Lake Erie, through the middle of said Lake until it arrives at the water communication into the Lake Huron; thence through the middle of said Lake to the water communication between that Lake and Lake Superior:" and whereas doubts have arisen what was the middle of the said River, Lakes, and water communications, and whether certain Islands lying in the same were within the Dominions of His Britannic Majesty or of the United States: In order therefore finally to decide these doubts, they shall be referred to two Commissioners to be appointed, sworn, and authorized to act exactly in the manner directed with respect to those mentioned in the next preceding Article unless otherwise specified in this present Article. The said Commissioners shall meet in the first instance at Albany in the State of New York, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit. The said Commissioners shall by a Report or Declaration under their hands and seals, designate the boundary through the said River, Lakes, and water communications, and decide to which of the two Contracting parties the several Islands lying within the said Rivers, Lakes, and water communications, do respectively belong in conformity with the true intent of the said Treaty



of one thousand seven hundred and eighty three. And both parties agree to consider such designation and decision as final and conclusive. And in the event of the said two Commissioners differing or both or either of them refusing, declining, or wilfully omitting to act, such reports, declarations, or statements shall be made by them or either of them, and such reference to a friendly Sovereign or State shall be made in all respects as in the latter part of the fourth Article is contained, and in as full a manner as if the same was herein repeated.

#### ARTICLE THE SEVENTH.

It is further agreed that the said two last mentioned Commissioners after they shall have executed the duties assigned to them in the preceding Article, shall be, and they are hereby, authorized upon their oaths impartially to fix and determine according to the true intent of the said [Treaty of Peace](#) of one thousand seven hundred and eighty three, that part of the boundary between the dominions of the two Powers, which extends from the water communication between Lake Huron and Lake Superior to the most North Western point of the Lake of the Woods;-to decide to which of the two Parties the several Islands lying in the Lakes, water communications, and Rivers forming the said boundary do respectively belong in conformity with the true intent of the said [Treaty of Peace](#) of one thousand seven hundred and eighty three, and to cause such parts of the said boundary as require it to be surveyed and marked. The said Commissioners shall by a Report or declaration under their hands and seals, designate the boundary aforesaid, state their decision on the points thus referred to them, and particularize the Latitude and Longitude of the most North Western point of the Lake of the Woods, and of such other parts of the said boundary as they may deem proper. And both parties agree to consider such designation and decision as final and conclusive. And in the event of the said two Commissioners differing, or both or either of them refusing, declining, or wilfully omitting to act, such reports, declarations or statements shall be made by them or either of them, and such reference to a friendly Sovereign or State shall be made in all respects as in the latter part of the fourth Article is contained, and in as full a manner as if the same was herein revealed.

#### ARTICLE THE EIGHTH.

The several Boards of two Commissioners mentioned in the four preceding Articles shall respectively have power to appoint a Secretary, and to employ such Surveyors or other persons as they shall judge necessary. Duplicates of all their respective reports, declarations, statements, and decisions, and of their accounts, and of the Journal of their proceedings shall be delivered by them to the Agents of His Britannic Majesty and to the Agents of the United States, who may be respectively appointed and authorized to manage the business on behalf of their respective Governments. The said Commissioners shall be respectively paid in such manner as shall be agreed between the two contracting parties, such agreement being to be settled at the time of the Exchange of the Ratifications of this Treaty. And all other expenses attending the said Commissions shall be defrayed equally by the two parties. And in the case of death, sickness, resignation, or necessary absence, the place of every such Commissioner respectively shall be supplied in the same manner as such Commissioner was first appointed; and the new Commissioner shall take the same oath or affirmation and do the same duties. It is further agreed between the two contracting parties that in case any of the Islands mentioned in any of the preceding Articles, which were in the possession of one of the parties prior to the commencement of the present war between the two Countries, should by the decision of any of the Boards of Commissioners aforesaid, or of the Sovereign or State so referred to, as in the four next preceding Articles contained, fall within the dominions of the other party, all grants of land made previous to the commencement of the war by the party having had such possession, shall be as valid as if such Island or Islands had by such decision or decisions been adjudged to be within the dominions of the party having had such possession.

#### ARTICLE THE NINTH.

The United States of America engage to put an end immediately after the Ratification of the present Treaty to hostilities with all the Tribes or Nations of Indians with whom they may be at war at the time of such Ratification, and forthwith to restore to such Tribes or Nations respectively all the possessions, rights, and privileges which they may have enjoyed or been entitled to in one thousand eight hundred and eleven previous to such hostilities. Provided always that such Tribes or Nations shall agree to desist from all hostilities against the United States of America, their Citizens, and Subjects upon the Ratification of the present Treaty being notified to such Tribes or Nations, and shall so desist accordingly. And His Britannic Majesty engages on his part to put an end immediately after the Ratification of the present Treaty to hostilities with all the Tribes or Nations of Indians with whom He may be at war at the time of such Ratification, and forthwith to restore to such Tribes or Nations respectively all the possessions, rights, and privileges, which they may have enjoyed or been entitled to in one thousand eight hundred and eleven previous to such hostilities. Provided always that such Tribes or Nations shall agree to desist from all hostilities against His Britannic Majesty and His Subjects upon the Ratification of the present Treaty being notified to such Tribes or Nations, and shall so desist accordingly.

#### ARTICLE THE TENTH.

Whereas the Traffic in Slaves is irreconcilable with the principles of humanity and Justice, and whereas both His Majesty and the United States are desirous of continuing their efforts to promote its entire abolition, it is hereby agreed that both the contracting parties shall use their best endeavours to accomplish so desirable an object.



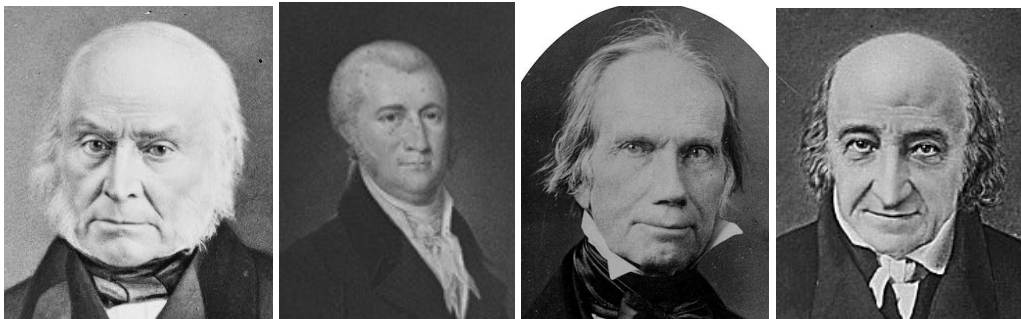
## ARTICLE THE ELEVENTH.

This Treaty when the same shall have been ratified on both sides without alteration by either of the contracting parties, and the Ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be binding on both parties, and the Ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington in the space of four months from this day or sooner if practicable. In faith whereof, We the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty, and have hereunto affixed our Seals.

Done in triplicate at Ghent the twenty fourth day of December one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

GAMBIER. [Seal]  
HENRY GOULBURN [Seal]  
WILLIAM ADAMS [Seal]  
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS [Seal]  
J. A. BAYARD [Seal]  
H. CLAY. [Seal]  
JON. RUSSELL [Seal]  
ALBERT GALLATIN [Seal]

Source:  
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**Signers of the Treaty of Ghent (left to right):** John Quincy Adams, James A. Bayard Sr., Henry Clay, and Albert Gallatin





## Hartford Convention: Organized Crime?



The Old State House in Hartford, Connecticut was completed in 1796. The Hartford Convention was held at The Old State House in Hartford, Connecticut in December 1814.

### Prominent Participants at the Hartford Convention



Left to right: John Treadwell, Nathan Dane, Harrison Gray Otis, George Cabot, Chauncey Goodrich, James Hillhouse

#### Prominent Participants at the Hartford Convention

Chauncey Goodrich (B.A. Yale 1776) – U.S. Senator (F-Connecticut, 1807-1813); Mayor of Hartford, Connecticut (1812-1815)  
James Hillhouse (B.A. Yale 1773) – U.S. Senator (F-Connecticut, 1796-1810); Treasurer of Yale University (1782-1832)  
Daniel Lyman (B.A. Yale 1776) – Justice of the Rhode Island Supreme Court (1802-1816)  
Roger Minott Sherman (B.A. Yale 1792) – Judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut (1839-1842)  
Zephaniah Swift (A.B. Yale 1778) – Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut (1815-1819); U.S. Congressman (1793-1797)  
John Treadwell (B.A. Yale 1767) – Governor of Connecticut (1809-1811); Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut (1798-1809)  
Hodijah Baylies (B.A. Harvard 1777)  
George Cabot (Harvard 1779, honorary) – U.S. Senator (F-Massachusetts; 1791-1796); presiding officer of the Hartford Convention  
Stephen Longfellow (B.A. Harvard 1798) – U.S. Congressman (F-Maine, 1823-1825)  
Nathan Dane (B.A. Harvard 1778) – Member of the Continental Congress (1785-1788)  
Harrison Gray Otis (B.A. Harvard 1783) – U.S. Senator (F-Massachusetts, 1817-1822); U.S. Congressman (F-Massachusetts, 1797-1801)  
Calvin Goddard (A.B. Dartmouth 1786) – U.S. Congressman (F-Connecticut, 1801-1805); Mayor of Norwich, Connecticut (1814-1834)  
Samuel S. Wilde (A.B. Dartmouth 1789) – Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts (1815-1850)  
Samuel Ward Jr. (A.B. Brown 1771)  
Benjamin Hazard (A.B. Brown 1792) – Member of the Rhode Island House of Representatives (1809-1840)



# SECRET JOURNAL

OF THE

## HARTFORD CONVENTION.

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HARTFORD, THURSDAY, DEC. 15, 1814.

This being the day appointed for the meeting of the Convention of Delegates from the New England States, assembled for the purpose of conferring on such subjects as may come before them, the following persons, from those States, met in the Council Chamber of the State House, in Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, viz. :—

*From the State of Massachusetts,* GEORGE CABOT, WILLIAM PRESCOTT, HARRISON GRAY OTIS, TIMOTHY BIGELOW, NATHAN DANE, GEORGE BLISS, JOSHUA THOMAS, HODIJAH BAYLIES, DANIEL WALDO, JOSEPH LYMAN, SAMUEL S. WILDE, and STEPHEN LONGFELLOW.

*From the State of Rhode Island,* MESSRS. DANIEL LYMAN, BENJAMIN HAZARD, and EDWARD MANTON.

*From the State of Connecticut,* MESSRS. CHAUNCEY GOODRICH, JAMES HILLHOUSE, JOHN TREADWELL, ZEPHENIAH SWIFT, NATHANIEL SMITH, CALVIN GODDARD, and ROGER M. SHERMAN.

*From the State of New Hampshire,* MESSRS. BENJAMIN WEST, and MILES OLCUTT.

Upon being called to order by Mr. Cabot, the persons present proceeded to choose, by ballot, a President—



## ***The War of 1812* by Francis F. Beirne**

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### **Chapter Twenty-Five: The Die-hards Play Their Hand (p. 322-334)**

**“Unconstitutional and treasonable...wholly abnormal and wicked.” Such was John Quincy Adams' declared opinion of the Hartford Convention.** But then John Quincy Adams was a renegade from the Federalist Party and could not escape the suspicion of speaking with strong political bias.

The Hartford Convention was the very natural outcome of the injuries, both real and imaginary, that New England Federalists had suffered at the hands of the Republican majority. More than a decade had passed since the Federalists enjoyed the spoils of a national election; and as new states in the South and West, strongly Republican, were added to the Union, the hope of a Federalist revival grew dimmer and dimmer. Ambitious men like Quincy and Pickering sat in the halls of Congress and saw their opinions ignored while national policies were dictated by the homespun statesmen from the South and West led by the Virginia dynasty.

The New England Federalists opposed the war with all their might, but war was declared. They refused to take an active part in it, declined to lend money to support it, turned their faces against applauding its few heroes; but still the war went on. The last straw was Madison's embargo of December, 1813. Though Jefferson's had done more good to New England than to any other part of the country, the very name embargo was hated in that quarter. And now the poor, hard-pressed little President brought the skeleton out again and rattled it in a desperate effort to put a stop to New England's trading with the enemy.

The embargo was a new challenge to battle, as though one were needed. The New England Federalists promptly accepted it. From 40 town meetings in Massachusetts went out memorials breathing hatred of the administration and a determination to submit no longer to oppression, praying the General Court to take action. Conspicuous among the protests was a circular letter sent out by a group of Federalists in the township of Northampton asking for "some amendments to the Constitution, which shall secure to the Northern States their due weight and influence in our national councils." Even more inflammatory was a memorial from Newbury, in Essex county, Timothy Pickering's stronghold, which declared outright: "We call our State Legislature to protect us in the enjoyment of those privileges to assert which our fathers died, and to defend which we profess ourselves ready to resist unto blood." Northampton and ten other town meetings proposed a convention of the New England States to initiate the reform.

When the General Court met in January repercussions were immediately heard. Senator Blake, of Worcester, rising from his seat, declared frankly that if the Constitution permitted embargoes, then he personally preferred the British constitution, "monarchy and all." With fire in his eye Samuel Fessenden boldly proclaimed that "it is time to take our rights into our own hands." These threats against the national government by the extremists alarmed such moderate Federalists as Harrison Gray Otis, Quincy and James Lloyd. They were not prepared to join forces in open rebellion. They set to work with a will to silence the more violent members and keep the sessions under control and met with such success that incendiary resolutions were defeated and the proposed northern convention was postponed until the people could vote on the proposal.

So unpopular was the embargo that even the Republican candidate for governor, Samuel Dexter, did not dare defend it in the spring election. But his silence was not sufficient to remove the taint that New England attached to all Republicans and the Federalist Caleb Strong was swept into office by a plurality of over 10,000. The Federalist victory in the General Court was equally convincing; 360 members were elected as against only 156 Republicans and all the Federalists were instructed for the convention of the Northern States. At last, realizing the futility of the embargo, but too late to influence the election, Madison brought about its repeal; and with this grievance out of the way and the pressure reduced, the idea of a convention was temporarily put aside.

The summer, however, brought with it new alarms. The battles of Chippawa, Lundy's Lane and Fort Erie were indecisive, the invasion of Canada was definitely halted; and, on the other hand, the British were diverting the war with a will to American soil. Indeed, the battle of Bladensburg, the raid on Washington and the flight of the government gave every indication that the Union was on the point of disruption. On the border Sir George Prevost with his army of British veterans was about to launch an attack by way of Champlain and the coast of Maine was already occupied by the enemy.



Boston itself was threatened with invasion and little or no preparation was made for its defense. The Federalist leaders of the city rather welcomed the arrival of the British, whom they had favored throughout the war. Some of them asserted openly that Boston ought to capitulate and that the British could be counted upon to respect private property. The fate of Alexandria, Virginia, however, revealed that the British were not as particular about private property as the Boston Federalists imagined. The flour, tobacco and other goods belonging to individuals had been seized. When the Bostonians heard of that the instinct of ownership triumphed over the instinct of party politics. At last even the most violent of the Federalists forgot their prejudices, took off their coats and set to work on the city's fortifications. Proud and haughty members of the Suffolk Bar and students from Harvard rubbed shoulders with the masses as the earthworks went up. But the threat did not materialize. The British fleet left Boston in peace and, as the fear of invasion receded, Boston's sense of grievance rose.

**The chief bone of contention was the state militia. Upon the threat of invasion Governor Strong called upon the National Government for funds to support the troops. The Secretary of War replied that the support would be forthcoming if the Massachusetts militia were placed under the command of regular officers. This Governor Strong refused to do, fearing that once under Federal control the militia would be marched out of the state and into Canada.** The Secretary of War made the same offer to the Governors of Connecticut, Rhode Island and Vermont; but, like Governor Strong, all of them refused. Such being the case the Secretary of War declined to provide the funds. In the eyes of the Secretary of War his decision was logical enough, but not to the New England States who saw their revenues turned over to the National Government for the maintenance of the troops from other states while, in addition, they were called upon to support their own. To make matters worse even the Boston bankers, when approached, refused to advance the necessary funds.

To meet the emergency Governor Strong summoned the General Court to a special session which convened on October 5. The proposal for a convention was revived and a resolution passed calling for the appointment of 12 delegates from Massachusetts "to meet and confer with Delegates from the other States of New England, or any of them, upon the subjects of their public grievances and concerns, and upon the best means of preserving our resources and the defense against the enemy, and to devise and suggest for adoption by those respective states, such measures as they may deem expedient; and also to take measures, if they shall think proper, for procuring a convention of Delegates from all the United States, in order to revise the Constitution thereof, and more effectually to secure the support and attachment of all the people, by placing all upon a basis of fair representation."

To the other New England States went the invitation of Massachusetts. Connecticut and Rhode Island promptly accepted it and chose their delegates. They had just been aroused by two more irritating proposals of the National Congress; one calling for conscription to fill the meager ranks of the regular army, the other permitting youths of 18 to volunteer without the consent of their parents. Just another wicked scheme on the part of the Southerners and the Westerners to drag the New Englanders into the war and, worse than that, to destroy the very foundation of the American home by encouraging boys to defy the authority of their parents.

But the enthusiasm for a convention halted abruptly. The New Hampshire Legislature was not in session and the governor questioned his authority to send delegates. Governor Chittenden of Vermont was a loyal Federalist, but his spirit had been chastened by the narrow escape at Plattsburg. He had come to the conclusion that, with the British within a few hours' march of his state, this was no time to satisfy party grudges or to engage in domestic squabbles. He declined the invitation for Vermont. But two townships in New Hampshire and one in Vermont took it upon themselves to send delegates. Thus, at the very outset, the Hartford Convention was handicapped. Only three out of the five New England States were fully represented, and in the three states that were represented sentiment in favor of the convention was far from being unanimous.

**On December 15 the 26 delegates assembled in the old State House in Hartford, elected George Cabot president and Theodore Dwight secretary; and for three weeks the eyes of the country were on the Connecticut capital.** The convention enjoyed all the publicity the press could give it. The Boston Sentinel sounded the Federalist keynote when it presented an address to the delegates in which it declared: "At your hands, therefore, we demand deliverance. New England is unanimous. And we announce our irrevocable decree that the tyrannical oppression of those who at present usurp the power of the Constitution is beyond endurance. And we will resist." Other Federalist newspapers displayed an equally chauvinistic spirit. Some of them warned the President to get himself a swifter horse than he used at Bladensburg if he intended to bend the New England States to his will.

The Republican Press was quite as noisy in exaggerating the treasonable aspect of the assembly. Its editors asserted that the true object of the convention was to set up a New England confederacy. Some of them published addresses begging it not to start a civil war. The *National Intelligencer*, organ of the administration, recalled that the people, not the states, adopted the Constitution and possessed the sovereign power. The Richmond, Virginia, *Inquirer*, warming to the subject, expressed its unreserved opinion that "nullification or secession was treason and that the respectable gentlemen assembled at Hartford, if they



attempted either course, should be treated as traitors. How embarrassing to both were these declarations of rights to appear some 45 years later!

Stimulated by the press public excitement rose to fever pitch. The war was almost forgotten in the interest over what was taking place at Hartford. Extreme Federalists, whose necks were not at stake, urged the delegates to go the limit. Pickering's idea was to kick the West out of the Union and return to a union of the thirteen original states with New England again holding the balance of power. Gouverneur Morris, in Philadelphia, was enthusiastic over what the convention would achieve. To Pickering, sitting in the Senate in Washington, he wrote, "I care nothing about your actings and doings. Your decree of conscription and your levy of contributions are alike indifferent to one whose eyes are fixed on a Star in the East, which he believes to be the day spring of freedom and glory. The traitors and madmen assembled at Hartford will, I believe, if not too tame and timid, be hailed hereafter as the patriots and sages of their day and generation. May the blessing of God be upon them, to inspire their counsels and prosper their resolutions!"

John Randolph of Roanoke was so concerned over the imminent prospect of civil war that he addressed an open letter to James Lloyd, a moderate Federalist, begging him to intercede before it was too late. Lloyd was quite as alarmed as Randolph. He advised that the Virginians persuade Madison to abdicate and place Rufus King in the Presidency as the best means of saving the Union. The administration itself feared the worst. There were not 500 Federal troops in the whole of New England to suppress a rebellion. The Secretary of War, Mr. Monroe, sent orders to Colonel Thomas S. Jesup, commander of the military district of Connecticut, to keep a sharp lookout on the doings of the convention and to make reports directly to him.

When John Adams, then in his 81st year, heard of Cabot's election, the old fellow exclaimed, "Thank God, thank God! George Cabot's close-buttoned ambition has broke out at last. He wants to be President of New England, Sir!"

But there John Adams was wrong. Cabot's close-buttoned ambition had not "broke out." It was as close-buttoned as ever. It was as close-buttoned as when, a year before, he had retorted to the indefatigable Pickering, "Why can't you and I let the world ruin itself in its own way?" Cabot, most unwillingly, had allowed himself to be drafted for a job which had little appeal. His attitude was made apparent in his reply to a young friend who asked him what he hoped to accomplish at Hartford, "We are going to keep you young hot-heads from getting into mischief." Sixty-two years of age and inclined to accept philosophically the trials and tribulations of life, Cabot was hardly the man to lead a successful rebellion.

As for the rest of the delegates, to a man they were typical of the ruling aristocracy of New England. Harrison Gray Otis, who took a leading part in the discussions, was a polished gentleman of 49 and generally acclaimed as the handsomest man of his day. Witty and easy of manner he moved among the delegates like a gracious host. There were Nathan Dane, a prominent citizen of Beverly; Judge Joseph Lyman of Northampton, kindly, dignified, religious; Timothy Bigelow, a leader of the Suffolk Bar, who had been six times speaker of the Massachusetts House. Two delegates were to be more distinguished in history as sires than for their part in the Hartford proceedings. They were Stephen Longfellow, father of the poet, and William Prescott, father of the historian. Others of the Massachusetts delegation were George Bliss, a prominent lawyer; Joshua Thomas and Hodigah Baylies, judges of probate; Daniel Waldo, a wealthy merchant, and Samuel Sumner Wild, a lawyer and politician.

Equally distinguished were the delegates from Connecticut and Rhode Island. Among the former were white-haired Chauncy Goodrich, veteran legislator and lieutenant governor; James Hillhouse, a giant in stature and with the looks and walk of an Indian, who had fought in the Revolution; Zephaniah Swift, Chief Justice, Governor John Treadwell, Judges Nathaniel Smith and Calvin Goddard, and Roger Minott Sherman, a lawyer and scholar. From Rhode Island came Colonel Samuel Ward, blue-blooded son of the founder of Brown University and himself a wealthy merchant; Daniel Lyman, Chief Justice and the President of the Society of the Cincinnati; Benjamin Hazard, Lyman's son-in-law, and Edward Manton, a merchant and state senator, who shrank into insignificance in such brilliant company. Benjamin West and Mills Olcott, New Hampshire lawyers, and William Hall, a prominent merchant of Vermont, completed the group. Of them all, Bigelow, a member of the *Essex Junto* and a disciple of Pickering, and Bliss were the only two who could be classified as extremists. Of the 26 delegates, 22 were college graduates and nine were jurists. Their average age was 52.

These were men of maturity and responsibility, capable no doubt of solemn deliberation and protest; but not the sort to erect barricades, defy authority and risk their property and their necks in an abortive revolt. Observers closest to the scene quickly recognized the convention for what it was. Colonel Jesup lost no time in assuring Secretary Monroe that the people of Connecticut were not prepared for rebellion and that the actions of the convention were no cause for public alarm. John Lowell, a pamphleteer and firebrand, who acted as a mouthpiece for Pickering and who was doing his best to egg on the delegates to extreme measures, soon reported in disgust to his master, "They are not calculated for bold measures." Of Otis in particular, who was looked upon as the leader and archconspirator, he wrote, "Mr. Otis is naturally timid, and frequently wavering — today bold, tomorrow like a hare trembling at every breeze." In short, Lowell declared, he did not know "a single bold and ardent man" among the Massachusetts and Connecticut delegations.



The Hartford Convention might have ceased then and there to be news, and doubtless would quickly have been forgotten, had it not, almost by accident, hit upon the one possible means of redeeming itself. The ruling aristocracy of New England was not accustomed to taking the public into its confidence. It deemed it sufficient to apprise the people of its decisions after its deliberations had been completed. And so, rather as a matter of course, on the afternoon of its first session it adopted a rule to the effect that "The most inviolable secrecy shall be observed by each member of this convention, including the Secretary."

The effect of the resolution was overwhelming. If inviolable secrecy was to be observed, then it was as plain as a pikestaff that there must be goings on that could not bear the light of day. The most vivid imaginations were now free to conjure up and enlarge upon what was taking place behind those closed doors. **Nullification, secession, conspiracy, treason and rebellion, insidious plotting, nefarious schemes — any and all of them were now considered not only possible, but probable. Honest men walked in the light of day, conspirators sought the shadows.** What good did it do for the delegates later to protest that in the discussions and decisions there was nothing said or done that could not bear the fullest scrutiny? What if Otis declared upon his word of honor that the convention was designed solely to soothe the popular excitement, provide for defense against the British and save the Union? If that was true, then why the secrecy? What if the members, feeling themselves unjustly accused, by common consent allowed the journal of the convention to be published, in the hope of silencing the scandal and the rumors? Ah, but there may have been things both said and done that were too incriminating to be set down in black and white. Thanks to the secrecy resolution, the convention was either high-minded and constructive as Otis claimed, or it was "hideous and wicked" as John Quincy Adams charged. A choice could be made according to a man's political prejudices.

The mature judgment of historians, far removed from the excitement and turmoil of the times, is that in spite of the mystery with which its actions were surrounded the Hartford Convention had nothing to conceal. It sat from December 14, 1814, to January 5, 1815, and on the day after adjournment its report was published in a special edition of the *Hartford Courant*, and soon was in circulation throughout the country. This report consisted of some 23 closely typed pages and its authorship was attributed to Otis. It began with a summary of the iniquities of the administrations of Jefferson and Madison and of New England's grievances. It declared that there prevailed to no inconsiderable extent a sentiment "that the time for a change [of government] is at hand," that the evils were due to intrinsic and incurable defects in the Constitution, and offered to present some general considerations in the hope of reconciling all to a course of moderation and firmness.

As to a dissolution of the Union, if that were destined then it should "if possible be the work of peaceable times and deliberate consent." Having mentioned possible dissolution to please extremists of the Pickering type, the report then endeavored to reassure the moderates by stating that "the severance of the Union by one or more States, against the will of the rest, and especially in time of war, can be justified only by absolute necessity."

Under the heading of "Dangers and Grievances" the report next dealt with the matter of the proposed conscription bill and the enlistment of minors without the consent of their parents. And here it reached its most extreme position, for it advised the states, assuming the passage of the bills, to devise such measures as would effectually protect their citizens from the operation of the laws. That was pure and unadulterated encouragement to nullification.

For the solution of the militia problem the report suggested that the states be permitted by Congress to assume their own defense, withholding from the national taxes such portion as might be needed for that purpose.

**The report finally proposed seven amendments to the Constitution. These were (1) that slave representation be abolished, (2) that a new State could be admitted to the Union only by a concurrence of two-thirds of the members of both houses of Congress, (3) that embargoes be limited to sixty days, (4) that non-intercourse acts should require a two-thirds vote, (5) that no naturalized citizen be eligible to an elective or appointive office under the national government, (6) that a declaration of war should require a two-thirds vote of both houses of Congress, and (7) that no president should serve more than one term, and that the same State should not provide a President twice in succession.**

In other words, the Constitution was to be amended to suit the specific needs of New England with little consideration for the rest of the country. It was an ultimatum to which the rest of the states were hardly likely to consent unless they were in a desperate institution. But the situation was desperate. The war was still in progress and a British army was knocking at the gates of New Orleans with every prospect of getting in. For the satisfaction of these extravagant demands everything depended upon an American defeat in the South and a continuation of the war.

Yet even these proposals were not sufficiently drastic to satisfy the stalwarts of the Essex Junto, the shock troops of the extreme Federalists. Lowell was disappointed because the convention had not declared for New England's neutrality for the rest of the war. Federalist editors complained because it had not assumed that the Union was already dissolved, and that the amendments had been "requested." In the opinion of the editors they should have been demanded. Others noted the omission of a call for a



constitutional convention. Gouverneur Morris, who had called the delegates the "Wise Men of the East," now retracted his words, and ridiculed their deliberations in an open letter. The Republicans, on the other hand, were relieved that the report was no worse. "Certain it is, that the proceedings are tempered with more moderation than was to have been expected," admitted the *National Intelligencer*. If, said the editor, the convention was called to effect separation from the Union, at least the delegates appeared to be going about it in a peaceable way.

Yet in spite of all that had happened in New England, President Madison was still willing to try appeasement. In fact his situation was then so precarious that there were no means of using force. The militia question was the immediate bone of contention. Madison would see what he could do with that. So, on January 27, the President signed an act of Congress that authorized him to accept into the Federal service and pay "any corps of troops, which may have been, or may be raised, organized and officered under the authority of any of the States." These troops, though in the Federal service, were to be employed only in the states in which they were raised or in adjoining states and not elsewhere except with the consent of the executive of the state raising them. The act was no less than a flat surrender by the administration to the Hartford Convention on the most vital grievance of the moment. Well might Otis exclaim that "the egg that was laid in the darkness of the Hartford Convention was hatched by daylight under the wing and incubation of the National Eagle."

But these New England Federalists were meticulous. While the act agreed that the United States Government would foot the bill it did not agree that the states could deduct the expenses from the Federal revenues. The United States Treasury was known to be on the verge of bankruptcy. What guarantee, then, was there that the bill would eventually be met? None. The New Englanders were not satisfied with that. The surrender must be complete. On January 31 Governor Strong appointed three commissioners — Otis, Thomas H. Perkins and William Sullivan — to go to Washington, beard the President in his den and make the "request" for this concession. The gentlemen immediately were dubbed "the three Ambassadors."

A few days later the ambassadors set out on their long journey to the national capital. Otis seems to have had some misgivings about his mission for, in a letter to his wife, he remarked that between New York and Philadelphia the party was followed by a flock of crows and that, whenever the crows came to ground, three of them stood apart from the rest. "These are ill omen'd birds," he wrote, "and in days when augury was in fashion would have been considered as sad precursors of the three ambassadors. What the Blackbirds at Washington will say or do with us remains to be seen."

And evil omens the three black crows proved to be; for, on February 12, soon after the travelers had passed through Philadelphia, they received news of the American victory at New Orleans. This was good fortune that was likely to stiffen the Washington blackbirds. Nevertheless the ambassadors continued on their way and arrived in Georgetown, which boasted a considerably more genteel atmosphere than that of Washington with its official rabble. Georgetown was far more congenial to the delicate sensibilities of the Federalist gentlemen. And there President Madison, emboldened by the victory in New Orleans, allowed them to cool their heels before receiving them. Mr. Monroe, the Secretary of State, they had to confess, treated them with courtesy and civility.

But the worst was yet to come. For, on February 14, Washington received news of the treaty signed at Ghent. At last the war was at an end! And with the end of the war came an abrupt end to the mission of the three ambassadors. Payment of militia in the national service ceased to be an issue. So it came about that the three haughty ambassadors who had gone to deliver terms of surrender to the President of the United States were left dangling in air and looking exceedingly foolish. So, too, did the rest of the Federalists who had taken part in the Hartford Convention.

The Republican press and Republican wits did little to relieve their adversaries of their embarrassment. The joke was much too good for the country to miss. In cartoons, verse and editorials the Federalists came in for lampooning and satire that set the nation laughing. The best epitaph of the Hartford Convention appeared in Henry Wheaton's New York *National Advocate*:

*"Missing.*

*"Three well looking, responsible men, who appeared to be travelling towards Washington, disappeared suddenly from Gadsby's Hotel, in Baltimore, on Monday evening last, and have not since been heard of. They were observed to be very melancholy on hearing the news of peace, and one of them was heard to say, with a great sigh, 'Poor Caleb Strong.' They took with them their saddle-bags, so that no apprehension is entertained of their having an intention to make away with themselves. Whoever will give any information to the Hartford Convention of the fate of these unfortunate and tristful gentlemen by letter (post paid) will confer a favor upon humanity.*

*"The newspapers, particularly the Federal newspapers, are requested to publish this advertisement in a conspicuous place, and send their bills to the Hartford Convention.*

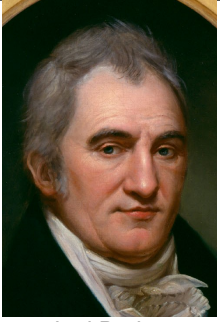


*"P.S. One of the gentlemen was called Titus Oates, or some such name."*

Source: [University of Chicago](#)



## Prominent Yale Graduates & Their Occupation during the War of 1812



Joel Barlow  
B.A. Yale 1778  
U.S. Minister to France  
(November 17, 1811-  
December 26, 1812)



Oliver Wolcott Jr.  
B.A. Yale 1778  
President of Bank of  
America (1812-1814)



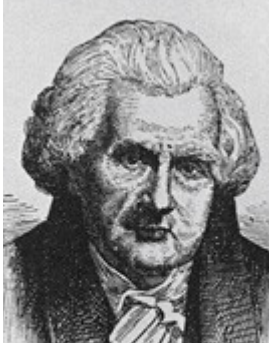
John C. Calhoun  
B.A. Yale 1804  
U.S. Congressman  
(DR-South Carolina,  
1811-1817)



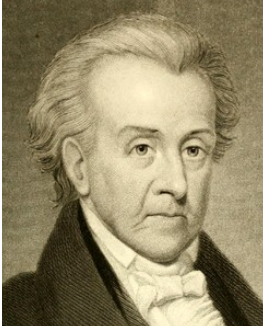
Stephen Elliott  
B.A. Yale 1791  
President of the Bank of  
the State of South  
Carolina (1812-1830)



Gideon Granger  
B.A. Yale 1787  
Postmaster-General of the  
United States  
(1801-1814)



Stephen M. Mitchell  
B.A. Yale 1763  
Chief Justice of the  
Supreme Court of  
Connecticut (1807-1814)



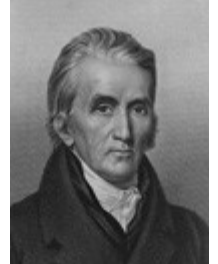
John Cotton Smith  
B.A. Yale 1783  
Governor of Connecticut  
(1812-1817)



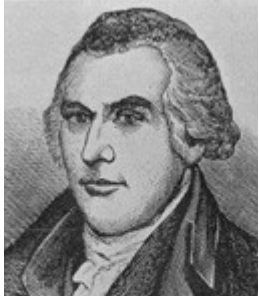
John Treadwell  
B.A. Yale 1767  
Governor of Connecticut  
(1809-1811);  
attended Hartford  
Convention in 1814



Chauncey Goodrich  
B.A. Yale 1776  
Mayor of Hartford,  
Connecticut (1812-1815);  
attended Hartford  
Convention in 1814



James Hillhouse  
B.A. Yale 1773  
Treasurer of Yale  
University (1782-1832);  
attended Hartford  
Convention in 1814



Stephen R. Bradley  
B.A. Yale 1775  
U.S. Senator  
(DR-Vermont, 1791-1795;  
1801-1813)



Samuel W. Dana  
B.A. Yale 1775  
U.S. Senator  
(F-Conn., 1810-1821)



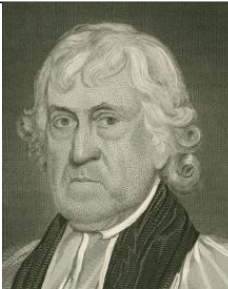
Benjamin Tallmadge  
B.A. Yale 1773  
U.S. Congressman  
(F-Conn., 1801-1817)



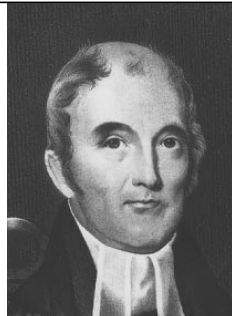
Return J. Meigs, Jr.  
B.A. Yale 1785  
Governor of Ohio  
(1810-1814)



William Hull  
B.A. Yale 1772  
Governor of Michigan  
Territory (1805-1813)



Abraham Jarvis  
B.A. Yale 1761  
Protestant Episcopal  
Bishop for the Episcopal  
Diocese of Connecticut  
(1797-1813)



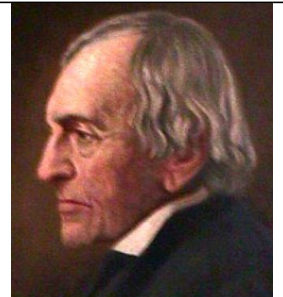
Abiel Holmes  
B.A. Yale 1783  
Minister, First [Congreg.]  
Church in Cambridge,  
Mass. (1792-1829)



Horace Holley  
B.A. Yale 1803  
Pastor of South End  
Church in Boston  
(1809-1818)



Rev. Timothy Dwight  
B.A. Yale 1769  
President of Yale  
University (1795-1817)



Jeremiah Atwater  
B.A. Yale 1793  
President of Dickinson  
College [Pennsylvania]  
(1809-1815)



## Yale University Graduates and War of 1812 (1812-1815) and Second Barbary War (1815)

### Government Officials from Connecticut:

Samuel W. Dana (B.A. 1775) – U.S. Senator (F-Connecticut, 1810-1821)  
Chauncey Goodrich (B.A. 1776) – U.S. Senator (F-Connecticut, 1807-1813); Mayor of Hartford, Connecticut (June 8, 1812-Sept. 9, 1815)  
David Daggett (B.A. 1783) – U.S. Senator (F-Connecticut, 1813-1819); State's Attorney for New Haven County, Connecticut (1811-1813)  
John Davenport (B.A. 1770) – Member of the U.S. House of Representatives (F-Connecticut, 1799-1817)  
Benjamin Tallmadge (B.A. 1773) – Member of the U.S. House of Representatives (F-Connecticut, 1801-1817)  
Jonathan Ogden Moseley (B.A. 1780) – Member of the U.S. House of Representatives (F-Connecticut, 1805-1821)  
Lewis Burr Sturges (B.A. 1782) – Member of the U.S. House of Representatives (F-Connecticut, 1805-1817)  
Timothy Pitkin (B.A. 1785) – Member of the U.S. House of Representatives (F-Connecticut, 1805-1819)  
Lyman Law (B.A. 1791) – Member of the U.S. House of Representatives (F-Connecticut, 1811-1817)

John Cotton Smith (B.A. 1783) – Governor of Connecticut (October 25, 1812-May 8, 1817); Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut (1811-1812)  
Thomas Day (B.A. 1797) – Secretary of the State of Connecticut (1810-1835)  
Stephen M. Mitchell (B.A. 1763) – Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut (1807-1814)  
Zephaniah Swift (B.A. 1778) – Judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut (1801-1814)  
John Trumbull (B.A. 1767) – Judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut (1801-1819)  
William Edmond (B.A. 1778) – Judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut (1805-1819)  
Jeremiah Gates Brainard (B.A. 1779) – Judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut (1806-1829); Mayor of New London, Conn. (1806-1828)  
Elizur Goodrich (B.A. 1779) – Mayor of New Haven, Connecticut (1803-1822)  
Asher Miller (B.A. 1778) – Mayor of Middletown, Connecticut (1791-1821); Presiding Judge of Middlesex County Court, Conn. (1807-1821)  
Samuel Burr Sherwood (B.A. 1786) – Member of the Connecticut State House of Representatives (1809-1815)  
Nathaniel Terry (B.A. 1786) – Member of the Connecticut State House of Representatives (1804-1815); President of Hartford Fire Insurance Company (1810-1835)  
Jonathan Law (B.A. 1803) – Postmaster of Hartford, Connecticut (1809-1829)  
William Henry Jones (B.A. 1796) – Postmaster of New Haven, Connecticut (May 3, 1814- January 18, 1842)  
Elias Perkins (B.A. 1786) – Chief Justice of the New London County Court [Connecticut] (1807-1825)  
Jonathan Brace (B.A. 1779) – Judge of Hartford [Connecticut] City Court (1797-1798, 1800-1815)  
Robert Fairchild (B.A. 1793) – U.S. Marshal for the District of Connecticut (1809-1821)  
John Thompson Peters (B.A. 1789) – Collector of United States Revenue for the First District of Connecticut [Hartford] (1813)  
Abraham Bishop (B.A. 1778) – Collector of the Port of New Haven, Connecticut (1803-1829)  
Alexander Wolcott (B.A. 1778) – Collector of the Port of Middletown, Connecticut (1801-1828)

### Federal and State Government Officials:

Stephen R. Bradley (B.A. 1775) – U.S. Senator (DR-Vermont, 1791-1795; 1801-1813)  
Jeremiah Mason (B.A. 1788) – U.S. Senator (F-New Hampshire, 1813-1817)  
Uri Tracy (B.A. 1789) – Member of the U.S. House of Representatives (R-New York, 1805-1807, 1809-1813)  
Ebenezer Sage (B.A. 1778) – Member of the U.S. House of Representatives (R-New York, 1809-1815)  
Peter B. Porter (B.A. 1791) – Member of the U.S. House of Representatives (R-New York, 1809-1813, 1815-1816)  
Thomas R. Gold (B.A. 1786) – Member of the U.S. House of Representatives (F-New York, 1809-1813, 1815-1817)  
John Lovett (B.A. 1782) – Member of the U.S. House of Representatives (F-New York, 1813-1817)  
Samuel M. Hopkins (B.A. 1791) – Member of the U.S. House of Representatives (F-New York, 1813-1815)  
Thomas Jackson Oakley (B.A. 1801) – Member of the U.S. House of Representatives (F-New York, 1813-1815, 1827-1828)  
Thomas P. Grosvenor (B.A. 1800) – Member of the U.S. House of Representatives (F-New York, 1813-1817)  
William Ely (B.A. 1787) – Member of the U.S. House of Representatives (F-Massachusetts, 1805-1815)  
Ezekiel Bacon (B.A. 1794) – Member of the U.S. House of Representatives (R-Massachusetts, 1807-1813); First Comptroller of the United States Treasury (February 11, 1814-February 28, 1815)  
John C. Calhoun (B.A. 1804) – Member of the U.S. House of Representatives (DR-South Carolina, 1811-1817)

Gideon Granger (B.A. 1787) – Postmaster-General of the United States (1801-1814)  
Joel Barlow (B.A. 1778) – U.S. Minister to France (November 17, 1811-December 26, 1812)  
Asher Robbins (B.A. 1782) – U.S. Attorney for the District of Rhode Island (1812)  
William Bristol (B.A. 1798) – U.S. Attorney for the District of Connecticut (1812)  
Matthias Burnett Tallmadge (B.A. 1795) – Judge of the U.S. District Court for the District of New York (1806-1814)  
Stanley Griswold (B.A. 1786) – United States Judge for Illinois Territory (1810-1815)

William Hull (B.A. 1772) – Governor of Michigan Territory (March 22, 1805-October 29, 1813)  
Return J. Meigs, Jr. (B.A. 1785) – Governor of Ohio (December 8, 1810- March 24, 1814)  
Jared Ingersoll (B.A. 1766) – Attorney General of Pennsylvania (1790-1799, 1811-1817)  
James Kent (B.A. 1781) – Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New York (1804-1814); Chancellor of New York (1814-1823)  
Nathaniel Chipman (B.A. 1777) – Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Vermont (1789-1791, 1796-1797, 1813-1815)  
Daniel Farrand (B.A. 1781) - Judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont (1813-1814)  
Theodore Sedgwick (B.A. 1765) – Judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts (1802-1813)  
Daniel Lyman (B.A. 1776) – Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island (1812-1816)  
Abraham Nott (B.A. 1787) – Judge of South Carolina Circuit Court (1810-1824)  
Joel Adams (B.A. 1807) – Member of South Carolina State House of Representatives (1812-1813, 1832)  
John Myers Felder (B.A. 1804) – Member of South Carolina State House of Representatives (1812-1816, 1822-1824)  
Joseph Barker (B.A. 1771) – Member of Massachusetts State House of Representatives (1812-1813)  
Chauncey Langdon (B.A. 1787) – Member of Vermont State House of Representatives (1813-1814, 1817, 1819-1820, 1822); Trustee of Middlebury College [Vermont] (1811-1830)  
George Tod (B.A. 1795) – Ohio State Senator (1810-1814)



Samuel Jones Jr. (B.A. 1790) – Member of New York State Assembly [representing New York City] (1812-1814)  
Peter William Radcliff (B.A. 1793) – New York State Senator (1812-1816); Member of New York State Assembly (January 1812-June 1812)  
Josiah Masters (B.A. 1783) – Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Rensselaer County, New York (1808-1822)  
Edmund Law (B.A. 1806) – Member of the Common Council of Washington, D.C. (1812-1814, 1828)

#### College Presidents and Trustees:

Ebenezer Fitch (B.A. 1777, valedictorian) – inaugural President of Williams College [Massachusetts] (1793-1815)  
Azal Backus (B.A. 1787) – inaugural President of Hamilton College [New York] (1812-1816)  
Jeremiah Atwater (B.A. 1793) – President of Dickinson College [Pennsylvania] (1809-1815)  
Henry Davis (B.A. 1796) – President of Middlebury College [Vermont] (1809-1817)  
Stephen Jacob (B.A. 1778) – Trustee of Dartmouth College (1802-1817)  
Timothy Mather Cooley (B.A. 1792) – Trustee of Williams College (1812-1859)  
Samuel Shepard (B.A. 1793) – Trustee of Williams College (1808-1846)

Rev. Timothy Dwight (elder) (B.A. 1769) – President of Yale University (1795-1817); Professor of Divinity at Yale University (1795-1817)  
James Hillhouse (B.A. 1773) – Treasurer of Yale University (1782-1832)  
Rev. Jeremiah Day (B.A. 1795) – Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at Yale University (1801-1820)  
Benjamin Silliman (B.A. 1796) – Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology at Yale University (1802-1864)  
James Luce Kingsley (B.A. 1799) – Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Languages [Hebrew, Greek and Latin] at Yale Univ. (1805-1817)

#### Church Leaders:

Abraham Jarvis (B.A. 1761) – Protestant Episcopal Bishop for the Episcopal Diocese of Connecticut (1797-1813)  
Rev. Benjamin Trumbull (B.A. 1759) – Pastor of the Congregational Church in North Haven, Connecticut (1760-1820)  
Jehu Clark (B.A. 1794) – Pastor of the Congregational Church in Newtown, Connecticut (1799-1816)  
Dan Huntington (B.A. 1794) – Pastor of the First Congregational Church in Middletown, Connecticut (1810-1816)  
Andrew Yates (B.A. 1794) – Pastor of the Congregational Church in East Hartford, Connecticut (1801-1814)  
Lyman Beecher (B.A. 1797) – Pastor of First Congregational Church in Litchfield, Connecticut (1810-1826)  
David Dudley Field (B.A. 1802) – Pastor of the Congregational Church in Haddam, Connecticut (1804-1818, 1837-1844)  
Mark Mead (B.A. 1802) – Pastor of the Congregational Church in Middlebury, Connecticut (1809-1830)  
Samuel Merwin (B.A. 1802) – Pastor of the North Church in New Haven, Connecticut (1805-1831)  
William Lightbourn Strong (B.A. 1802) – Pastor of the Congregational Church in Somers, Connecticut (1805-1829)  
Roswell Randall Swan (B.A. 1802) – Pastor of the Congregational Church in Norwalk, Connecticut (1807-1819)  
Abel McEwen (B.A. 1804) – Pastor of the First Congregational Church in New London, Connecticut (1806-1854)  
Thomas Punderson (B.A. 1804) – Pastor of the Congregational Church in Huntington, Connecticut (1818-1844)

Horace Holley (B.A. 1803) – Minister of Hollis Street [South End] Church in Boston (1809-1818)  
Joshua Huntington (B.A. 1804) – Pastor of Old South Church in Boston (1808-1819)  
Rev. Nathaniel Emmons (B.A. 1767) – Pastor of the Congregational Church in Franklin, Massachusetts (1773-1827); lifelong Federalist  
Samuel Austin (B.A. 1783) – Pastor of First Congregational Church in Worcester, Massachusetts (1790-1815)  
Abiel Holmes (B.A. 1783) – Minister of First [Congregational] Church in Cambridge, Mass. (1792-1829); father of Oliver Wendell Holmes Sr.  
Ezra Witter (B.A. 1793) – Pastor of the Congregational Church in Wilbraham, Massachusetts (1797-1814)  
Gardiner Spring (B.A. 1805) – Pastor of Brick Presbyterian Church in New York City (1810-1873)  
Selah Strong Woodhull (B.A. 1802) – Pastor of the First Reformed Dutch Church in Brooklyn, New York (1806-1825)  
John Chester (B.A. 1804) – Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Hudson, New York (1810-1815)  
Moses Gillett (B.A. 1804) – Pastor of the First Congregational (later Presbyterian) Church of Rome, New York (1807-1837)  
Jonathan Huntting (B.A. 1804) – Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Southold, Long Island, New York (1807-1828)  
Christopher Edwards Gadsden (B.A. 1804) – Rector of St. Philip's Church in Charleston, South Carolina (1814-1840)

#### Bankers:

Oliver Wolcott Jr. (B.A. 1778) – President of Bank of America (1812-1814); director of the First Bank of the United States (1810-1811)  
Stephen Elliott (B.A. 1791) – inaugural President of Bank of the State of South Carolina (1812-1830); South Carolina State Senator (1808-12)  
Aeneas Munson (B.A. 1780) – President of the New Haven Bank in New Haven, Connecticut (1812-1831)

#### Participants at the Hartford Convention (December 1814):

Chauncey Goodrich (B.A. 1776) – U.S. Senator (F-Connecticut, 1807-1813); Mayor of Hartford, Connecticut (1812-1815)  
James Hillhouse (B.A. 1773) – U.S. Senator (F-Connecticut, 1796-1810); Treasurer of Yale University (1782-1832)  
Daniel Lyman (B.A. 1776) – Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island (1812-1816)  
Roger Minott Sherman (B.A. 1792) – Judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut (1839-1842)  
Zephaniah Swift (B.A. 1778) – Judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut (1801-1814); U.S. Congressman (1793-1797)  
John Treadwell (B.A. 1767) – Governor of Connecticut (1809-1811); Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut (1798-1809)

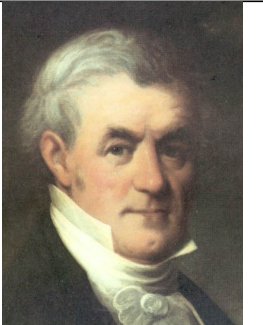

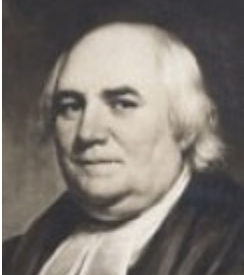


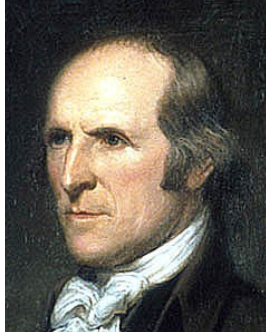

Note: 3 U.S. Senators and 13 Congressmen at the beginning of the War of 1812 were Yale graduates.

Note: 6 of 7 Congressmen representing Connecticut at the beginning of the War of 1812 were Yale graduates.



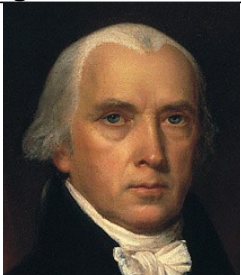


Note: U.S. Congress declared war on the British Empire on June 18, 1812; F=Federalist Party; DR=Democratic Republican; R=Republican



## Prominent Harvard Graduates & War of 1812

				
Elbridge T. Gerry B.A. Harvard 1762 Vice President of the U.S. (March 4, 1813-November 23, 1814)	William Eustis B.A. Harvard 1772 U.S. Secretary of War (March 7, 1809-January 13, 1813)	John Quincy Adams B.A. Harvard 1787 U.S. Minister to Russia (1809-1814)	James Lloyd B.A. Harvard 1787 U.S. Senator (Federalist-Mass., 1808-1813, 1822-1826)	Christopher Gore B.A. Harvard 1776 U.S. Senator (F-Mass., 1813-1816)
				
William Harris B.A. Harvard 1786 President of Columbia University (1811-1829)	John Thornton Kirkland B.A. Harvard 1789 President of Harvard University (1810-1828)	Joseph Story B.A. Harvard 1798 Justice of U.S. Supreme Court (1811-1845)	Josiah Quincy B.A. Harvard 1790 U.S. Congressman (F-Mass., 1805-1813)	Laban Wheaton B.A. Harvard 1774 U.S. Congressman (F-Mass., 1809-1817)
				
Thomas W. Thompson B.A. Harvard 1786 Speaker of New Hampshire State House of Rep. (1813-1814)	Timothy Pickering B.A. Harvard 1763 U.S. Congressman (F-Mass., 1813-1817)	Rufus King B.A. Harvard 1777 U.S. Senator (Federalist-New York, 1789-1796; 1813-1825)	Perez Morton B.A. Harvard 1771 Attorney General of Massachusetts (1810-1832)	Harrison Gray Otis B.A. Harvard 1783 Member, Massachusetts State Senate (1805-1813, 1814-1817); Member of Hartford Convention (1814)

## Other Ivy League Graduates & War of 1812

				
Daniel D. Tompkins B.A. Columbia 1795 Governor of New York (1807-1817)	DeWitt Clinton B.A. Columbia 1786 Mayor of New York City (1803-1807, 1808-1810, 1811-1815)	James Madison A.B. Princeton 1771 President of the United States (1809-1817)	Jeremiah Brown Howell A.B. Brown 1789 U.S. Senator (Democratic Republican-Rhode Island, 1811-1817)	William Hunter A.B. Brown 1791 U.S. Senator (Federalist-Rhode Island, 1811-1821)



## Harvard University Graduates and the War of 1812 (1812-1815) and Second Barbary War (1815)

### Government Officials:

Elbridge T. Gerry (B.A. 1762) – Vice President of the United States (March 4, 1813-November 23, 1814)

William Eustis (B.A. 1772) – U.S. Secretary of War (1809-1813)

John Quincy Adams (B.A. 1787) – U.S. Minister to Russia (1809-1814)

Tobias Lear (B.A. 1783) – Accountant of the War Department (1811-1816)

George Blake (B.A. 1789) – U.S. Attorney for the District of Massachusetts (1801-1829)

Samuel Allyne Otis (B.A. 1759) – Secretary of the United States Senate (April 8, 1789-April 22, 1814)

William Ellery (B.A. 1747) – Collector of Customs of the Port of Newport, Rhode Island (1790-1820)

John Lowell (B.A. 1760) – Naval Officer of the Port of Boston (August 3, 1789-July 14, 1814)

Samuel Osgood (B.A. 1770) – Naval Officer at the Port of New York (May 10, 1803-August 12, 1813)

James Lloyd (B.A. 1787) – U.S. Senator (Federalist-Massachusetts, 1808-1813, 1822-1826)

Christopher Gore (B.A. 1776) – U.S. Senator (Federalist-Massachusetts, 1813-1816)

Rufus King (B.A. 1777) – U.S. Senator (Federalist-New York, 1789-1796; 1813-1825)

Charles Cutts (B.A. 1789) – U.S. Senator (Republican-New Hampshire, 1810-1813)

Thomas W. Thompson (B.A. 1786) – U.S. Senator (F-New Hampshire, 1814-1817); Speaker of New Hamp. State House of Rep. (1813-1814)

John Dawson (B.A. 1782) – U.S. Congressman (Republican-Virginia, 1797-1814)

Richard Cutts (B.A. 1790) – U.S. Congressman (Republican-Massachusetts, 1801-1813)

Ebenezer Seaver (B.A. 1784) – U.S. Congressman (Republican-Massachusetts, 1803-1813)

Isaiah Lewis Green (B.A. 1781) – U.S. Congressman (Republican-Massachusetts, 1805-1809, 1811-1813)

Josiah Quincy (B.A. 1790) – U.S. Congressman (Federalist-Massachusetts, 1805-1813)

Laban Wheaton (B.A. 1774) – U.S. Congressman (Federalist-Massachusetts, 1809-1817)

Leonard White (B.A. 1787) – U.S. Congressman (Federalist-Massachusetts, 1811-1813)

William Merchant Richardson (B.A. 1797) – U.S. Congressman (Republican-Massachusetts, 1811-1814)

George Sullivan (B.A. 1790) – U.S. Congressman (Federalist-New Hampshire, 1811-1813)

John Wilson (B.A. 1799) – U.S. Congressman (Federalist-Massachusetts, 1813-1815, 1817-1819)

Timothy Pickering (B.A. 1763) – U.S. Congressman (Federalist-Massachusetts, 1813-1817)

George Bradbury (B.A. 1789) – U.S. Congressman (Federalist-Massachusetts, 1813-1817)

Artemas Ward Jr. (B.A. 1783) – U.S. Congressman (Federalist-Massachusetts, 1813-1817); Overseer of Harvard University (1810-1844)

Nathaniel Ruggles (B.A. 1781) – U.S. Congressman (Federalist-Massachusetts, 1813-1819)

John Whitefield Hulbert (B.A. 1795) – U.S. Congressman (Federalist-Massachusetts, September 26, 1814-March 3, 1817)

Roger Vose (B.A. 1790) – U.S. Congressman (Federalist-New Hampshire, 1813-1817)

Joseph Story (B.A. 1798) – Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court (1811-1845)

David Sewall (B.A. 1755) – Judge of the U.S. District Court for Maine (1789-1818)

John Davis (B.A. 1781) – Judge of the U.S. District Court for Massachusetts (1801-1841)

Elijah Paine (B.A. 1781) – Judge of the U.S. District Court for Vermont (1801-1842)

David L. Barnes (B.A. 1780) – Judge of the U.S. District Court for Rhode Island (January 26, 1802-November 3, 1812)

Caleb Strong (B.A. 1764) – Governor of Massachusetts (1800-1807, 1812-1816)

Perez Morton (B.A. 1771) – Attorney General of Massachusetts (1810-1832)

Theophilus Parsons (B.A. 1769) – Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts (1806-1813)

Samuel Sewall (B.A. 1776) – Chief Justice (1813-1814) and Justice (1801-1813) of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts

George Thatcher (B.A. 1776) – Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts (1800-1820)

Isaac Parker (B.A. 1786) – Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts (1806-1814)

Ambrose Spencer (B.A. 1783) – Justice of the Supreme Court of New York (1804-1819)

Royall Tyler (B.A. 1776) – Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Vermont (1807-1813)

Willard Hall (B.A. 1799) – Secretary of State of Delaware (1811-1814)

Caleb Ellis (B.A. 1793) – Judge of the Superior Court of New Hampshire (1813-1816)

George Baxter Upham (B.A. 1789) – Member of the New Hampshire State House of Representatives (1804-1813, 1815)

James Wilson (B.A. 1789) – Member of the New Hampshire State House of Representatives (1803-1808, 1812-1814)

William Crafts (B.A. 1805) – Member of South Carolina State House of Representatives (1810, 1812-1813)

### College Administrators and Professors:

John Thornton Kirkland (B.A. 1789) – President of Harvard University (1810-1828)

William Harris (B.A. 1786) – President of Columbia University (1811-1829)

Daniel Clarke Sanders (B.A. 1788) – President of University of Vermont (1800-1814)

Samuel Deane (B.A. 1760) – Vice President and Trustee of Bowdoin College (1794-1813)

Benjamin Abbot (B.A. 1788) – Principal of Phillips Exeter Academy [Massachusetts] (1788-1838)

William Dandridge Peck (B.A. 1782) – Professor of Natural History at Harvard University (1805-1822)

Henry Ware (B.A. 1785) – Hollis Professor of Divinity at Harvard University (1805-1840)

Sidney Willard (B.A. 1798) – Hancock Professor of Hebrew at Harvard University (1807-1831)

Levi Frisbie (B.A. 1802) – Professor of Latin at Harvard University (1811-1817)

Ashur Ware (B.A. 1804) – Professor of Greek at Harvard University (1811-1815)

Levi Hedge (B.A. 1792) – Professor of Logic and Metaphysics at Harvard University (1810-1827); Alford Professor of Natural Religion, Moral Philosophy and Civil Polity at Harvard University (1827-1832)

Benjamin Pickman – Overseer of Harvard University (1810-1818)



Thomas Dawes – Overseer of Harvard University (1810-1823)  
 William Spooner – Overseer of Harvard University (1810-1834)  
 Samuel Dexter – Overseer of Harvard University (1810-1815)  
 John Welles – Overseer of Harvard University (1810-1844)  
 Harrison Gray Otis (B.A. 1783) – Overseer of Harvard University (1810-1825); U.S. Senator (F-Massachusetts, 1817-1822); Member of Massachusetts State Senate (1805-1813, 1814-1817); Member of the Hartford Convention (1814)  
 William Prescott – Overseer of Harvard University (1810-1821)  
 Isaac Parker (B.A. 1786) – Overseer of Harvard University (1810-1830)  
 John Phillips – Overseer of Harvard University (1810-1823)  
 Nathaniel Bowditch – Overseer of Harvard University (1810-1827)  
 Josiah Quincy (B.A. 1790) – Overseer of Harvard University (1810-1829)

#### Church Leaders:

Charles Lowell (B.A. 1800) – Pastor of West [Congregational] Church in Boston (1806-1861)  
 Asa Eaton (B.A. 1803) – Rector of Old North Church in Boston (1805-1829)  
 John Eliot (B.A. 1772) – Pastor of New North Church in Boston (1779-1813); Fellow of Harvard University (1804-1813)  
 Francis Parkman (B.A. 1807) – Pastor of New North Church in Boston (1813-1849)  
 William Ellery Channing (B.A. 1798) – Pastor of Federal Street Church in Boston (1803-1842)  
 James Freeman (B.A. 1777) – Minister of King's Chapel in Boston (1787-1835)  
 Samuel Cooper Thacher (B.A. 1804) – Pastor of New South Church in Boston (1811-1815)  
 Joseph Emerson (B.A. 1798) – Pastor of the Congregational Church in Beverly, Massachusetts (1803-1816)

#### Others:

George Cabot (Harvard 1779, honorary) – Presiding officer of the Hartford Convention (1814); U.S. Senator (F-Massachusetts; 1791-1796);  
 Hodijah Baylies (B.A. 1777) – Member of the Hartford Convention (1814)  
 Stephen Longfellow (B.A. 1798) – Member of the Hartford Convention (1814); U.S. Congressman (F-Maine, 1823-1825)  
 Nathan Dane (B.A. 1778) – Member of the Hartford Convention (1814); Member of the Continental Congress (1785-1788)  
 Stephen Van Rensselaer III (B.A. 1782) – major general of the Volunteers in the War of 1812  
 Francis Cabot Lowell (B.A. 1793) – founder of Boston Manufacturing Co. [textile mills] (1813-1817); Lowell, Massachusetts named after him

#### Columbia University Graduates & War of 1812 (1812-1815) and Second Barbary War (1815)

Daniel D. Tompkins (B.A. 1795) – Governor of New York (1807-1817)  
 DeWitt Clinton (B.A. 1786) – Mayor of New York City (1803-1807, 1808-1810, 1811-1815)  
 Egbert Benson (B.A. 1765) – U.S. Congressman (Federalist-New York, 1789-1793, 1813)  
 Jotham Post Jr. (B.A. 1792) – U.S. Congressman (Federalist-New York, 1813-1815)  
 Cyrus King (B.A. 1794) – U.S. Congressman (Federalist-Massachusetts, 1813-1817)  
 William Peter Van Ness (B.A. 1797) – Judge of the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York (1812-1826)  
 Samuel Provoost (B.A. 1758) – Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New York (1787-1815)  
 Gouverneur Morris (B.A. 1768) – Chairman of the Erie Canal Commission (1810-1813)  
 John Mitchell Mason (B.A. 1789) – Trustee of Columbia University (1795-1811); Provost of Columbia University (1811-1816)

#### Dartmouth College Graduates and War of 1812 (1812-1815) and Second Barbary War (1815)

Dudley Chase (A.B. 1791) – U.S. Senator (Anti-Jacksonian-Vermont, 1813-1817, 1825-1831)  
 Samuel Taggart (A.B. 1774) – U.S. Congressman (Federalist-Massachusetts, 1803-1817)  
 Elijah Brigham (A.B. 1778) – U.S. Congressman (Federalist-Massachusetts 1811-1816)  
 Martin Chittenden (A.B. 1789) – U.S. Congressman (Federalist-Vermont, 1803-1813); Governor of Vermont (1813-1815)  
 Samuel Dinsmoor (A.B. 1789) – U.S. Congressman (Republican-New Hampshire, 1811-1813)  
 Abijah Bigelow (A.B. 1795) – U.S. Congressman (Federalist-Massachusetts, 1810-1815)  
 John Samuel Sherburne (A.B. 1776) – Judge of the U.S. District Court for New Hampshire (1804-1830)  
 Moses Paul Payson (A.B. 1793) – President of the New Hampshire State Senate (1809, 1813-1815); Trustee, Dartmouth College (1817-1828)  
 Daniel Chipman (A.B. 1788) – Speaker of the Vermont State House of Representatives (1813-1814)  
 Asa Lyon (A.B. 1790) – Member of the Vermont State House of Representatives [from Grand Isle] (1810-1814)  
 Heman Allen (A.B. 1795) – Member of the Vermont State House of Representatives (1812-1817)  
 Henry Hubbard (A.B. 1803) – Member of New Hampshire State House of Representatives (1812-1815, 1819-1820, 1823-1827)  
 Erastus Root (A.B. 1793) – Member of New York State Senate (1812-1815, 1840-1844)  
 Samuel C. Allen (A.B. 1794) – Member of the Massachusetts State Senate (1812-1815)  
 Albion K. Parris (A.B. 1806) – Member of Massachusetts State House of Rep. (1813-1814); Massachusetts State Senator (1814-1815)  
 Daniel Chipman (A.B. 1788) – Member of Vermont State House of Representatives (1798-1808, 1812-1814, 1818, 1821); Speaker of Vermont State House of Representatives (1813-1814)  
 Calvin Goddard (A.B. 1786) – Member of the Hartford Convention (1814); Mayor of Norwich, Connecticut (1814-1834)  
 Samuel Sumner Wilde (A.B. 1789) – Member of the Hartford Convention (1814)  
 John Wheelock (A.B. 1771) – President of Dartmouth College (1779-1815)  
 Jesse Appleton (A.B. 1792) – President of Bowdoin College (1807-1819)  
 William H. Woodward (A.B. 1792) – Treasurer of Dartmouth College (1805-1816)  
 Alvan Hyde (A.B. 1788) – Vice President of Williams College (1812-1833)  
 Charles Marsh (A.B. 1786) – Trustee of Dartmouth College (1809-1849)



## Princeton University Graduates and the War of 1812 (1812-1815) and Second Barbary War (1815)

James Madison (A.B. 1771) – President of the United States (1809-1817)  
William Branch Giles (A.B. 1781) – U.S. Senator (Democratic Republican-Virginia, 1804-1815)  
James A. Bayard Sr. (A.B. 1784) – U.S. Senator (Federalist-Delaware, 1804-1813)  
David Stone (A.B. 1788) – U.S. Senator (Democratic Republican-North Carolina, 1801-1807, 1813-1814)  
John Taylor (A.B. 1790) – U.S. Senator (Democratic Republican-South Carolina, 1810-1816)  
George M. Bibb (A.B. 1792) – U.S. Senator (Jacksonian-Kentucky, 1811-1814, 1829-1835)  
George W. Campbell (A.B. 1794) – U.S. Senator (Democratic Republican-Tennessee, 1811-1814, 1815-1818)  
David Bard (A.B. 1773) – U.S. Congressman (Republican-Pennsylvania, 1795-1799, 1803-1815)  
William Stephens Smith (A.B. 1774) – U.S. Congressman (Federalist-New York, 1813-1815, 1815-1816)  
Richard Stockton (A.B. 1779) – U.S. Congressman (Federalist-New Jersey, 1813-1815)  
William Crawford (A.B. 1781?) – U.S. Congressman (Republican-Pennsylvania, 1809-1817)  
John Rhea (A.B. 1780) – U.S. Congressman (Republican-Tennessee, 1803-1815, 1817-1823)  
Nathaniel W. Howell (A.B. 1788) – U.S. Congressman (Federalist-New York, 1813-1815)  
George Clifford Maxwell (A.B. 1792) – U.S. Congressman (Republican-New Jersey, 1811-1813)  
Thomas M. Bayly (A.B. 1794) – U.S. Congressman (Federalist-Virginia, 1813-1815)  
William Gaston (A.B. 1796) – U.S. Congressman (Federalist-North Carolina, 1813-1817)  
George M. Troup (A.B. 1797) – U.S. Congressman (Democratic Republican-Georgia, 1807-1815)  
John Forsyth (A.B. 1799) – U.S. Congressman (Democratic Republican-Georgia, 1813-1818, 1823-1827)  
Alfred Cuthbert (A.B. 1803) – U.S. Congressman (Republican-Georgia, 1813-1816, 1821-1827)  
Thomas Ward (A.B. 1803?) – U.S. Congressman (Republican-New Jersey, 1813-1817)  
Stevenson Archer (A.B. 1805) – U.S. Congressman (Republican-Maryland, 1811-1817, 1819-1821)  
Thomas Telfair (A.B. 1805) – U.S. Congressman (Republican-Georgia, 1813-1817)

William Johnson Jr. (A.B. 1790) – Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court (1804-1834)  
Henry Brockholst Livingston (A.B. 1774) – Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court (1806-1823)  
Pierpont Edwards (A.B. 1768) – Judge of the U.S. District Court of Connecticut (1806-1826)  
Gunning Bedford Jr. (A.B. 1771) – Judge of the U.S. District Court of Delaware (1789-1812)  
David Howell (A.B. 1766) – Judge of the U.S. District Court for Rhode Island (1812-1824)

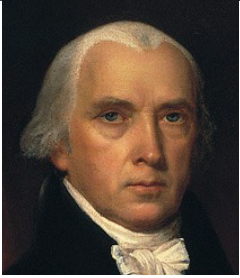
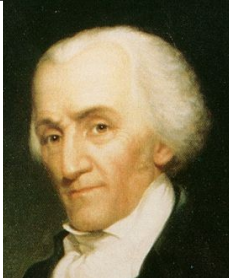
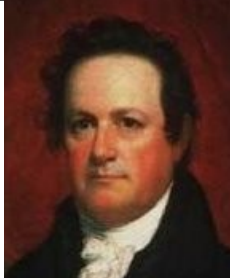
Smith Thompson (A.B. 1788) – Judge of the Supreme Court of New York (1801-1814)  
Peter Early (A.B. 1792) – Judge of the Supreme Court of Georgia (1807-1813)  
Aaron Ogden (A.B. 1773) – Governor of New Jersey (1812-1813)  
Aaron Dickinson Woodruff (A.B. 1779) – Attorney General of New Jersey (1792-1817)  
James Linn (A.B. 1769) – Secretary of State of New Jersey (1809-1821)  
Andrew Kirkpatrick (A.B. 1775) – Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey (1804-1824)  
Lucas Conrad Elmendorf (A.B. 1782) – New York State Senator (1814-1817)  
Thomas John Clagget (A.B. 1764) – Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Maryland (1792-1816)  
John Henry Hobart (A.B. 1793) – Assistant Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of New York (1811-1816)  
Ashbel Green (A.B. 1783, valedictorian) – President of Princeton University (1812-1822)  
Samuel Bayard (A.B. 1784) – Treasurer of Princeton University (1810-1828)  
Jacob Lindley (A.B. 1800) – inaugural President of Ohio University (1809-1822)  
Benjamin Rush (A.B. 1760) – Treasurer of the United States Mint at Philadelphia (1799-1813)  
Charles Ewing (A.B. 1798) – Recorder of the City of Trenton, New Jersey (1812-1815)  
Jacob Radcliff (A.B. 1783) – Mayor of New York City (1810-1811, 1815-1818); Trustee of Columbia University (1805-1817)  
John Read (A.B. 1787) – Member of the Philadelphia City Council (1809-1815); Member of Pennsylvania State Senate (1817-1818)  
Nathaniel Niles (A.B. 1766) – Member of Vermont State House of Representatives (1784, 1800-1803, 1812-1815); Trustee of Dartmouth College (1793-1820)

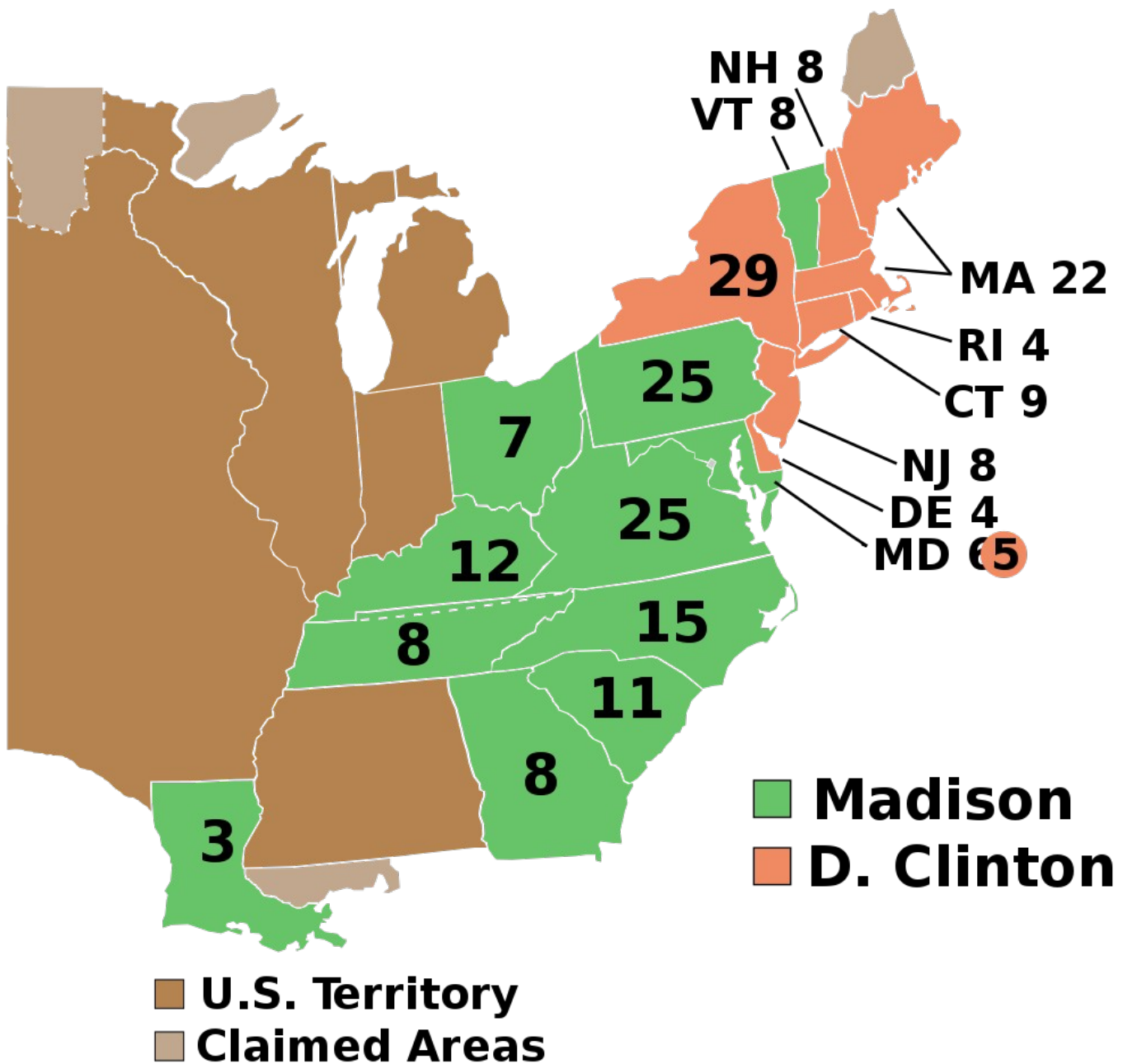
## Brown University Graduates and War of 1812 (1812-1815) and Second Barbary War (1815)

Jonathan Russell (A.B. 1791) – American Commissioner involved in negotiating the treaty of peace with Great Britain at Ghent in 1814  
Samuel Ward Jr. (A.B. 1771) – Member of the Hartford Convention (1814); President of New York Marine Insurance Company (1806-1808)  
Benjamin Hazard (A.B. 1792) – Member of the Hartford Convention (1814); Member of Rhode Island House of Representatives (1809-1840)  
Jeremiah Brown Howell (A.B. 1789) – U.S. Senator (Democratic Republican-Rhode Island, 1811-1817)  
William Hunter (A.B. 1791) – U.S. Senator (Federalist-Rhode Island, 1811-1821); Trustee of Brown University (1800-1838)  
William Baylies (A.B. 1795) – U.S. Congressman (Federalist/Anti-Jacksonian-Massachusetts, 1813-1817, 1833-1835)  
John Reed (A.B. 1803) – U.S. Congressman (Federalist/Whig-Massachusetts, 1813-1817, 1821-1841)  
James Burrill Jr. (A.B. 1788) – Attorney General of Rhode Island (1797-1814)  
Samuel Eddy (A.B. 1787) – Secretary of State of Rhode Island (1797-1819)  
Jonathan Maxcy (A.B. 1787) – President of University of South Carolina (1804-1820)  
Asa Messer (A.B. 1790) – President of Brown University (1802-1826)  
Nicholas Brown (A.B. 1786) – Treasurer of Brown University (1796-1825)  
John Simmons (A.B. 1797) – Treasurer of Middlebury College (1810-1829)  
James Ervin (A.B. 1797) – Trustee of University of South Carolina (1809-1817)  
Benjamin Adams (A.B. 1788) – Member of the Massachusetts State House of Representatives (1809-1814)  
Nathan F. Dixon Sr. (A.B. 1799) – Member of Rhode Island State House of Representatives (1813-1830)  
Theodore Foster (A.B. 1770) – Member of Rhode Island State House of Rep. (1776-82, 1812-1816); Trustee of Brown University (1794-1822)  
James Brown Mason (A.B. 1791) – Member of Rhode Island State House of Representatives (1804-1814); Speaker of Rhode Island State House of Representatives (February 1812-May 1814); Trustee of Brown University (1804-1819)



# 1812 Presidential Election (November 5, 1812)

Democratic-Republican Party		Federalist Party	
			
James Madison A.B. Princeton 1771 Presidential Candidate; President of the U.S. <b>128 Electoral Votes</b>	Elbridge T. Gerry B.A. Harvard 1762 Vice Presidential Candidate	DeWitt Clinton B.A. Columbia 1786 Presidential Candidate; Mayor of New York City <b>89 Electoral Votes</b>	Jared Ingersoll B.A. Yale 1766 Vice Presidential Candidate





# Thomas Jefferson's Criticism of International Bankers during the War of 1812, In His Own Words



“Everything predicted by the enemies of banks, in the beginning, is now coming to pass. **We are to be ruined now by the deluge of bank paper, as we were formerly by the old Continental paper. It is cruel that such revolutions in private fortunes should be at the mercy of avaricious adventurers, who, instead of employing their capital, if any they have, in manufactures, commerce, and other useful pursuits, make it an instrument to burden all the interchanges of property with their swindling profits, profits which are the price of no useful industry of theirs.** Prudent men must be on their guard in this game of Robin’s alives, and take care that the spark does not extinguish in their hands. **I am an enemy to all banks discounting bills or notes for anything but coin.** But our whole country is so fascinated by this Jack-lantern wealth, that they will not stop short of its total and fatal explosion.”

– Thomas Jefferson, in a letter to Dr. Thomas Cooper on January 16, 1814

“I do not remember the conversation between us which you mention in yours of November 15th, on your proposition to vest in Congress the exclusive power of establishing banks. **My opposition to it must have been grounded, not on taking the power from the States, but on leaving any vestige of it in existence, even in the hands of Congress; because it would only have been a change of the organ of abuse. I have ever been the enemy of banks, not of those discounting for cash, but of those foisting their own paper into circulation, and thus banishing our cash. My zeal against those institutions was so warm and open at the establishment of the Bank of the United States, that I was derided as a maniac by the tribe of bank-mongers, who were seeking to filch from the public their swindling and barren gains. But the errors of that day cannot be recalled. The evils they have engendered are now upon us, and the question is how we are to get out of them?** Shall we build an altar to the old paper money of the Revolution, which ruined individuals but saved the republic, and burn on that all the bank charters, present and future, and their notes with them? For these are to ruin both republic and individuals. This cannot be done. The mania is too strong. It has seized, by its delusions and corruptions, all the members of our governments, general, special and individual. Our circulating paper of the last year was estimated at two hundred millions of dollars. The new banks now petitioned for, to the several legislatures, are for about sixty millions additional capital, and of course one hundred and eighty millions of additional circulation, nearly doubling that of the last year, and raising the whole mass to near four hundred millions, or forty for one, of the wholesome amount of circulation for a population of eight millions circumstanced as we are, and you remember how rapidly our money went down after our forty for one establishment in the Revolution. I doubt if the present trash can hold as long. I think the three hundred and eighty millions must blow all up in the course of the present year, or certainly it will be consummated by the re-duplication to take place of course at the legislative meetings of the next winter. Should not prudent men who possess stock in any moneyed institution, either draw and hoard the cash now while they can, or exchange it for canal stock, or such other as being bottomed on immovable property, will remain unhurt by the crush? I have been endeavoring to persuade a friend in our legislature to try and save this State from the general ruin by timely interference. I propose to him, First, to prohibit instantly, all foreign paper. Secondly, to give our banks six months to call in all their five-dollar bills (the lowest we allow); another six months to call in their ten-dollar notes, and six months more to call in all below fifty dollars. This would produce so gradual a diminution of medium, as not to shock contracts already made--would leave finally, bills of such size as would be called for only in transactions between merchant and merchant, and ensure a metallic circulation for those of the mass of citizens. But it will not be done. You might as well, with the sailors, whistle to the wind, as suggest precautions against having too much money. We must bend then before the gale, and try to hold fast ourselves by some plank of the wreck. God send us all a safe deliverance, and to yourself every other species and degree of happiness.”

– Thomas Jefferson, in a letter to John Adams, written at Monticello (Virginia) on January 24, 1814

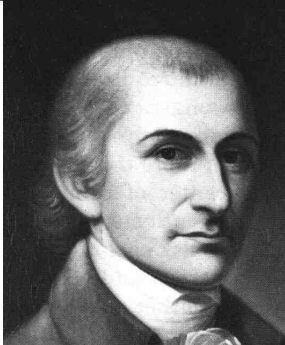


# War of 1812: Organized Crime?



James Madison

**“Of all the enemies to public liberty war is, perhaps, the most to be dreaded, because it comprises and develops the germ of every other. War is the parent of armies; from these proceed debts and taxes; and armies, and debts, and taxes are the known instruments for bringing the many under the domination of the few. In war, too, the discretionary power of the Executive is extended; its influence in dealing out offices, honors, and emoluments is multiplied; and all the means of seducing the minds, are added to those of subduing the force, of the people. The same malignant aspect in republicanism may be traced in the inequality of fortunes, and the opportunities of fraud, growing out of a state of war, and in the degeneracy of manners and of morals engendered by both. **No nation could preserve its freedom in the midst of continual warfare.**”**  
 – U.S. Congressman James Madison, from *Political Observations*, April 20, 1795



John Jay

“But the safety of the people of America against dangers from *foreign* force depends not only on their forbearing to give *just* causes of war to other nations, but also on their placing and continuing themselves in such a situation as not to *invite* hostility or insult; for it need not be observed that there are *pretended* as well as just causes of war. It is too true, however disgraceful it may be to human nature, that nations in general will make war whenever they have a prospect of getting anything by it; nay, absolute monarchs will often make war when their nations are to get nothing by it, but for the purposes and objects merely personal, such as thirst for military glory, revenge for personal affronts, ambition, or private compacts to aggrandize or support their particular families or partisans. These and a variety of other motives, which affect only the mind of the sovereign, often lead him to engage in wars not sanctified by justice or the voice and interests of his people.”  
 – John Jay, *Federalist* No. 4



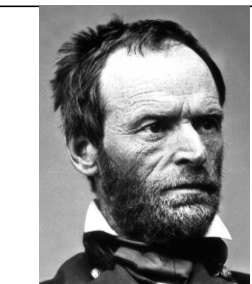
Gen. Smedley D. Butler

“WAR is a racket. It always has been. It is possibly the oldest, easily the most profitable, surely the most vicious. It is the only one international in scope. It is the only one in which the profits are reckoned in dollars and the losses in lives. A racket is best described, I believe, as something that is not what it seems to the majority of the people. Only a small “inside” group knows what it is about. It is conducted for the benefit of the very few, at the expense of the very many. Out of war a few people make huge fortunes.”  
 – Smedley D. Butler, Retired Major General of the U.S. Marine Corps, *War is a Racket*



Hermann Goering

“Why, of course the people don’t want war. Why would some poor slob on a farm want to risk his life in a war when the best that he can get out of it is to come back to his farm in one piece? Naturally, the common people don’t want war; neither in Russia nor in England, nor in America, nor for that matter in Germany. That is understood. But, after all, it is the leaders of the country who determine the policy and it is always a simple matter to drag the people along whether it’s a democracy, a fascist dictatorship, a parliament, or a communist dictatorship. ...but voice or no voice, the people can always be brought to the bidding of the leaders. That is easy. All you have to do is tell them they are being attacked, and denounce the pacifists for lack of patriotism and exposing the country to danger. It works the same way in any country.”  
 – Hermann Goering, in a conversation with U.S. Army Captain Gustave Gilbert in a prison cell during the Nuremberg trials, on April 18, 1946. from *Nuremberg Diary*, by Gustave M. Gilbert



Gen. William Sherman

“War is at best barbarism... I am tired and sick of war. Its glory is all moonshine. It is only those who have neither fired a shot, nor heard the shrieks and groans of the wounded who cry aloud for blood, more vengeance, more desolation. War is hell.”  
 – U.S. Army Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, Commanding General of the United States Army (1869-1883), in an address to the Michigan Military Academy on June 19, 1879



# Prelude to the Napoleonic Wars & War of 1812

## British Mercantilism, French and Indian War, & American Revolution



The Bank of England, officially known as “The Governor and Company of the Bank of England”, was established in 1694 when members of the English Parliament passed the Tonnage Act of 1694. The United Kingdom of Great Britain, also known as the union of England and Scotland, was established by an act of Parliament in London on May 1, 1707. (Yale University was founded in 1701, Harvard University was founded in 1640, and Princeton University was founded in 1747.)

(Painting: A View of the Old Bank of England, London, c.1800 by Thomas Hosmer Shepherd/Bank of England Museum)

(Source: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/arts/yourpaintings/paintings/a-view-of-the-old-bank-of-england-london-c-1800-50279>)



**French and Indian War: Organized Crime Sponsored by the Bank of England?:** The British Army fights against the French merchants and their Native American (Indian) allies during the French and Indian War (1754-1763). The British Empire (led by British East India Company) acquired French territory east of the Mississippi River, including Quebec. The British East India Company, with the assistance of King George III of Great Britain, attempted to consolidate its control over the colonies after 1763.



# American Revolution: Family Feud or Organized Crime?

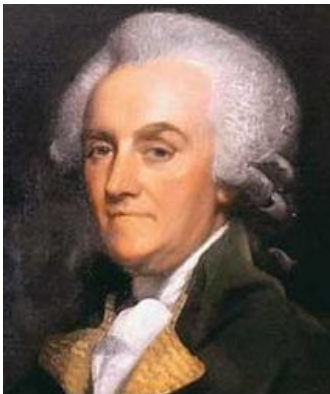


"Patrick Henry Before the Virginia House of Burgesses", a painting of Patrick Henry's "If this be treason, make the most of it!" speech against the Stamp Act of 1765. (Painting by Peter F. Rothermel)





Benjamin Franklin flies a kite during a lightning storm in an attempt to discover electricity during one of his famous scientific discoveries. The boy on the left is Benjamin Franklin's illegitimate son William Franklin. Benjamin Franklin's relationship with his illegitimate son William Franklin soured during the American Revolution; Benjamin Franklin supported American independence and was a dedicated Patriot while William Franklin, a longtime Colonial Governor of New Jersey, remained a British Loyalist.



William Franklin, the Royal Governor of New Jersey, was arrested by American soldiers during the Revolutionary War. William Franklin (1730-1814), the illegitimate son of Benjamin Franklin, was the Royal Governor of New Jersey from 1763 until 1776.



# Great Britain: Parliament – The Currency Act; April 19, 1764

WHEREAS great quantities of paper bills of credit have been created and issued in his Majesty's colonies or plantations in America, by virtue of acts, orders, resolutions, or votes of assembly, making and declaring such bills of credit to be legal tender in payment of money: and whereas such bills of credit have greatly depreciated in their value, by means whereof debts have been discharged with a much less value than was contracted for, to the great discouragement and prejudice of the trade and commerce of his Majesty's subjects, by occasioning confusion in dealings, and lessening credit in the said colonies or plantations: for remedy whereof, may it please your most excellent Majesty, that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the first day of September, one thousand seven hundred and sixty four, no act, order, resolution, or vote of assembly, in any of his Majesty's colonies or plantations in America, shall be made, for creating or issuing any paper bills, or bills of credit of any kind or denomination whatsoever, declaring such paper bills, or bills of credit, to be legal tender in payment of any bargains, contracts, debts, dues, or demands whatsoever; and every clause or provision which shall hereafter be inserted in any act, order, resolution, or vote of assembly, contrary to this act, shall be null and void.

II. And whereas the great quantities of paper bills, or bills of credit, which are now actually in circulation and currency in several colonies or plantations in America, emitted in pursuance of acts of assembly declaring such bills a legal tender, make it highly expedient that the conditions and terms, upon which such bills have been emitted, should not be varied or prolonged, so as to continue the legal tender thereof beyond the terms respectively fixed by such acts for calling in and discharging such bills; be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every act, order, resolution, or vote of assembly, in any of the said colonies or plantations, which shall be made to prolong the legal tender of any paper bills, or bills of credit, which are now subsisting and current in any of the said colonies or plantations in America, beyond the times fixed for the calling in, sinking, and discharging of such paper bills, or bills of credit, shall be null and void.

III. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any governor or commander in chief for the time being, in all or any of the said colonies or plantations, shall, from and after the said first day of September, one thousand seven hundred and sixty four, give his assent to any act or order of assembly contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, every such governor or commander in chief shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand pounds, and shall be immediately dismissed from his government, and for ever after rendered incapable of any public office or place of trust.

IV. Provided always, That nothing in this act shall extend to alter or repeal an act passed in the twenty fourth year of the reign of his late majesty King George the Second, intituled, An act to regulate and restrain paper bills of credit in his Majesty's colonies or plantations of Rhode Island and Providence plantations, Connecticut, the Massachuset's Bay, and New Hampshire, in America, and to prevent the same being legal tenders in payments of money.

V. Provided also, That nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to make any of the bills now subsisting in any of the said colonies a legal tender.

Source:  
Great Britain  
The statutes at large ... [from 1225 to 1867] by Danby Pickering  
Cambridge: Printed by Benthem, for C. Bathurst ; London, 1762-1869

Source: [http://avalon.law.yale.edu/18th\\_century/currency\\_act\\_1764.asp](http://avalon.law.yale.edu/18th_century/currency_act_1764.asp)





British Troops land at Boston Harbor in 1768, five years after the conclusion of the French and Indian War.  
(colored reproduction of 1768 engraving by Paul Revere)





Left: American colonists in Boston tarred and feathered British tax collectors during the 1760s and early 1770s.



Right: The British Parliament, on behalf of the Bank of England and the British East India Company, passed The Stamp Act of 1765 (also known as Duties in American Colonies Act of 1765), Townshend Acts of 1767, and the Tea Act of 1773 in an attempt to force the colonists to pay their fair share of debt that was accumulated during the French and Indian War.

“But in the system of laws which has been established for the management of our American and West Indian colonies, the interest of the home consumer has been sacrificed to that of the producer with a more extravagant profusion than in all our other commercial regulations. A great empire has been established for the sole purpose of raising up a nation of customers who should be obliged to buy from the shops of our different producers all the goods with which these could supply them. For the sake of that little enhancement of price which this monopoly might afford our producers, the home consumers have been burdened with the whole expense of maintaining and defending that empire. For this purpose, and for this purpose only, in the two last wars, more than two hundred millions have been spent, and a new debt of more than a hundred and seventy millions has been contracted over and above all that had been expended for the same purpose in former wars. **The interest of this debt alone is not only greater than the whole extraordinary profit which it ever could be pretended was made by the monopoly of the colony trade, but than the whole value of that trade, or than the whole value of the goods which at an average have been annually exported to the colonies. It cannot be very difficult to determine who have been the contrivers of this whole mercantile system; not the consumers, we may believe, whose interest has been entirely neglected; but the producers, whose interest has been so carefully attended to; and among this latter class our merchants and manufacturers have been by far the principal architects.** In the mercantile regulations, which have been taken notice of in this chapter, the interest of our manufacturers has been most peculiarly attended to; and the interest, not so much of the consumers, as that of some other sets of producers, has been sacrificed to it.” – *Wealth of Nations* by Adam Smith, Book 4, Chapter 8



The BLOODY MASSACRE perpetrated in King-Street Boston on March 5<sup>th</sup> 1770 by a party of the 29<sup>th</sup> REG<sup>t</sup>



Engraved Printed & Sold by PAUL REVERE, BOSTON

Unhappy Boston! see thy Sons deplore,  
Thy hallow'd Walks befincard with guiltless Gore.  
While faithless P—n and his savage Bands,  
With murderous Rancour stretch their bloody Hands,  
Like fierce Barbarians grinning o'er their Prey,  
Approve the Carnage and enjoy the Day.

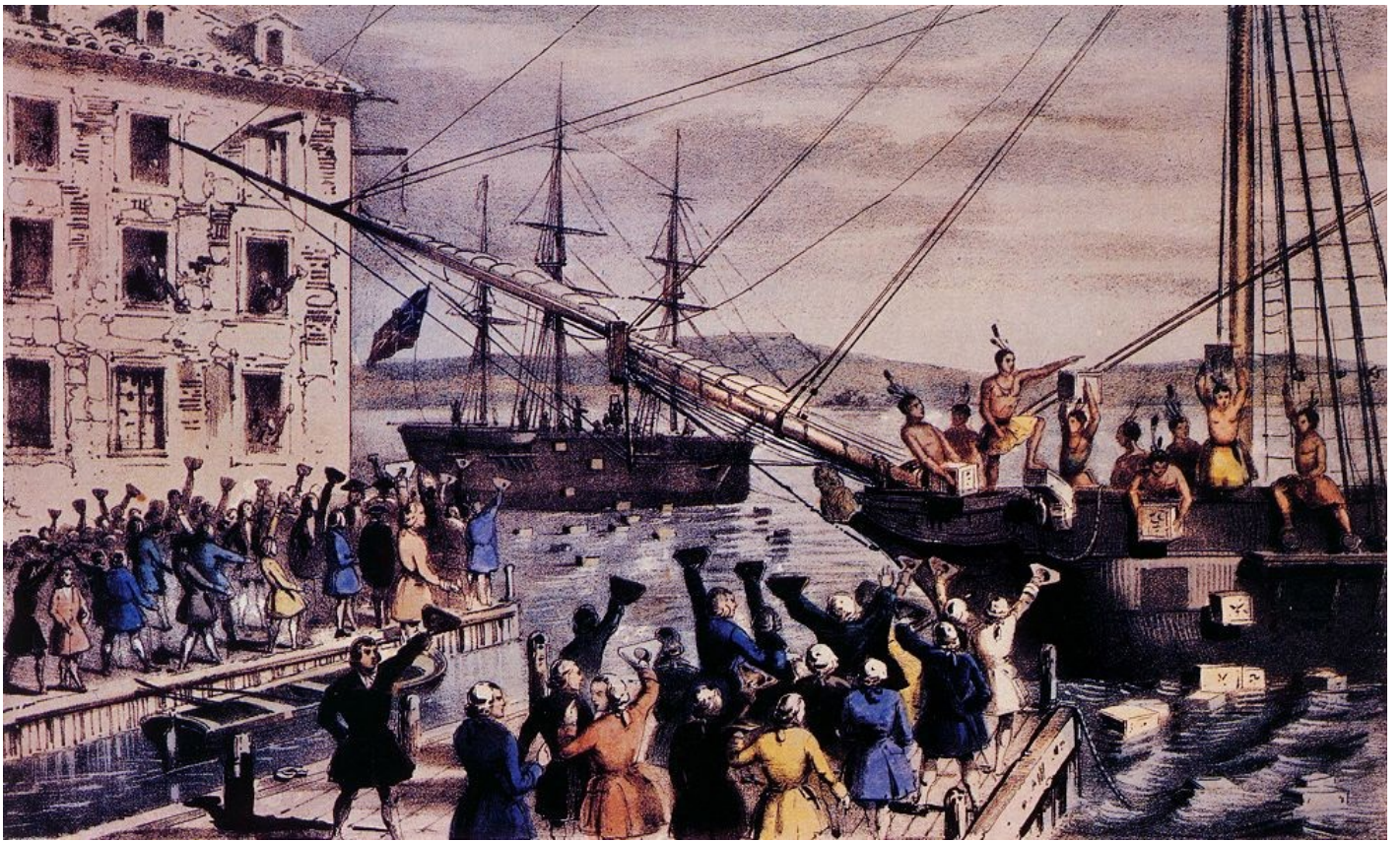
If falling drops from Rage from Anguish Wring,  
If speechless Sorrows in'ring for a Tongue,  
Or if a weeping World can ought appease  
The plaintive Ghosts of Victims such as these:  
The Patriot's copious Tears for each one shed,  
A glorious Tribute which embalms the Dead

But know Excessions to that awful Goal,  
Where Justice strips the Murderer of his Soul:  
Should venal C—ts the scandal of the Land,  
Seatch the relentless Villain from her Hand,  
Keen Execrations on this Plate inscrib'd,  
Shall reach a Judge who never can be brib'd.

The unhappy Sufferers were Messrs SAM<sup>l</sup> GRAY SAM<sup>l</sup> MAVERICK, JAM<sup>s</sup> CALDWELL, CRISPIN ATTUCKS & PAT<sup>r</sup> CARE  
Killed. Six wounded; two of them (CHRIST<sup>l</sup> MONK & JOHN CLARK) Mortally  
Published in 1770 by Paul Revere Boston

The Boston Massacre on March 5, 1770. British soldiers murdered American colonists on behalf of the British East India Company, the Bank of England, and the House of Hanover.





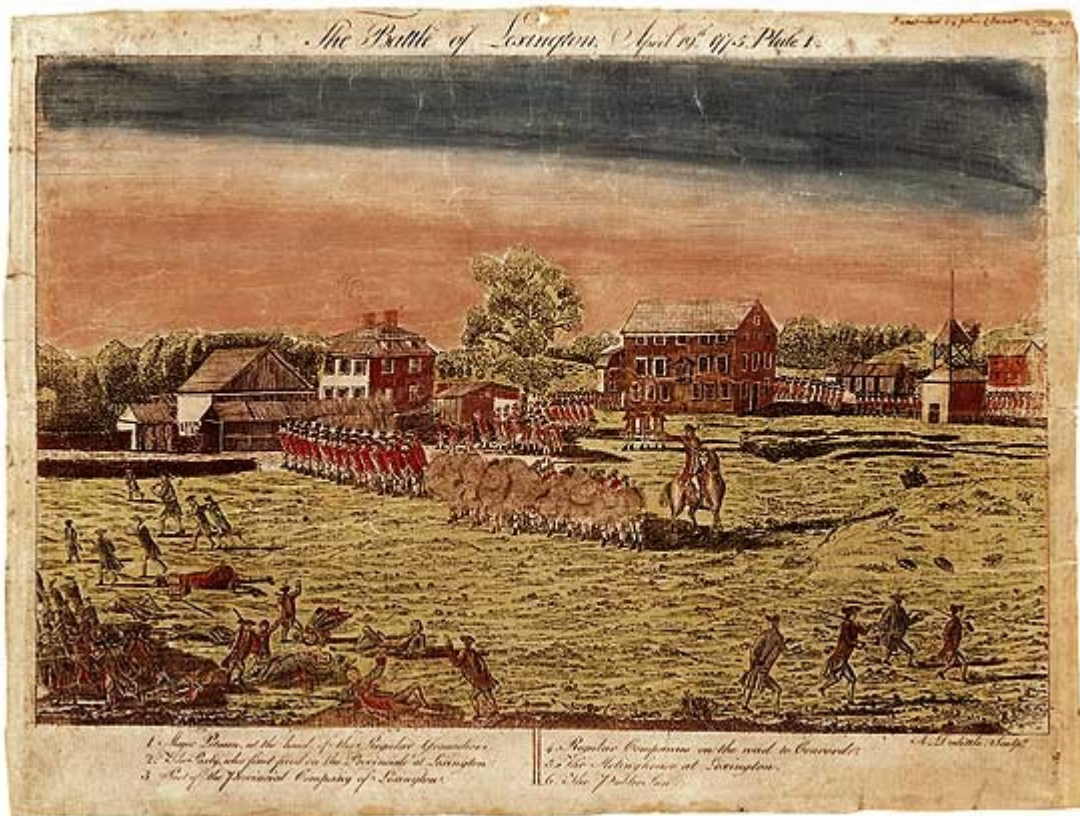
The Boston Tea Party was held in Boston on December 16, 1773. The British Parliament imposed taxes on tea and other merchandises to pay for expenses related to the French and Indian War and to subsidize the British East India Company, a corporation approved by the House of Hanover, a royal family from Hanover, Germany, to establish trading posts (colonies) in India, Africa, and North America. "Guest workers" (colonists) in Boston rebelled against the debt collectors (bankers and usurers) as well as tax collectors as a result of the establishment of the Bank of England money as the official currency in the colonies and the economic recession and endless debt that resulted from the new currency. Colonists were forced to borrow money at a high rate of interest in order to sustain their businesses and their families.



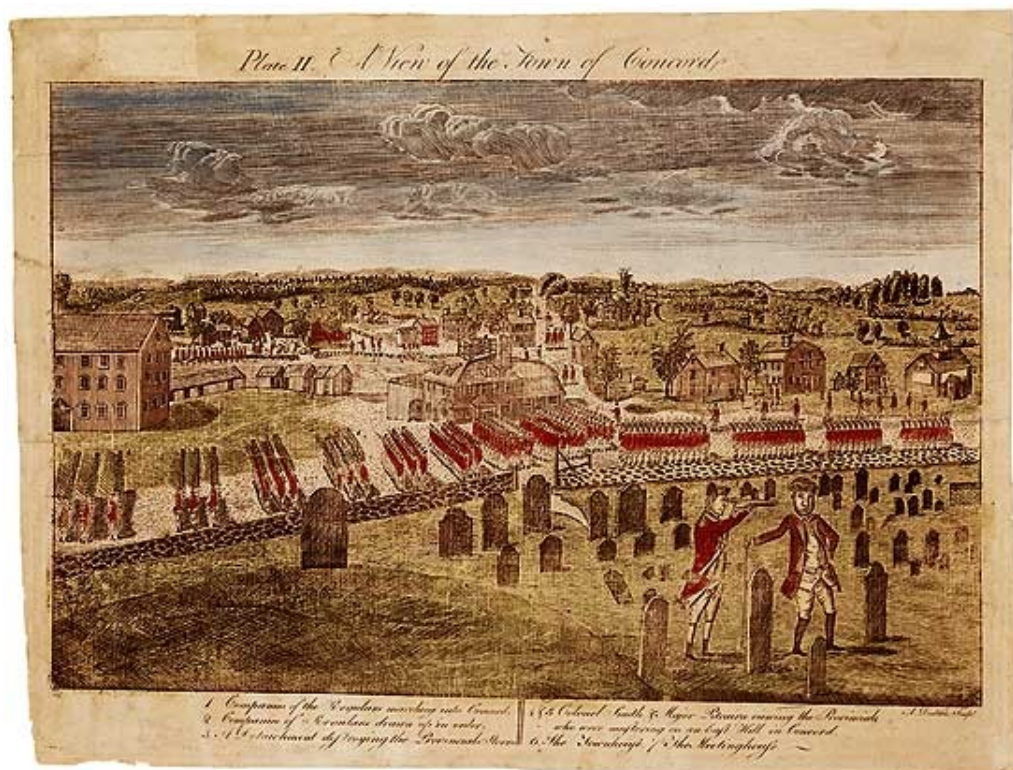
PAUL REVERE'S RIDE.

The Midnight Ride of Paul Revere near Boston on April 18, 1775





The British Red Army (Redcoats) terrorizes American (English) colonists during the Battle of Lexington near Boston on April 19, 1775. (New York Public Library)



The British Red Army (Redcoats) marches in Concord, Massachusetts Bay near Boston on April 19, 1775. (New York Public Library)





Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman, and other American citizens (formerly British colonists) sign the Declaration of Independence in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on July 4, 1776.



Members of the Sons of Liberty pull down the statue of King George III of Great Britain at Bowling Green in Lower Manhattan in New York City on July 9, 1776, after the Declaration of Independence was read by General George Washington to citizens and his troops in New York City.



# British Robber Barons during the Revolutionary War



**King George III of the United Kingdom of Great Britain**  
(Reign, October 25, 1760–January 29, 1820)



**Frederick North, 2nd Earl of Guilford (Lord North)**  
Prime Minister of Great Britain (Jan. 28, 1770–March 22, 1782);  
Chancellor of the Exchequer (Sept. 11, 1767–March 27, 1782);  
Chancellor of the University of Oxford (1772-1792)



**Edward Thurlow**  
Attorney General for England and Wales (1771-1778);  
Lord Chancellor of Great Britain (1778-1783, 1783-1792)



**Alexander Wedderburn, 1st Earl of Rosslyn**  
Attorney General for England and Wales (1778-1780);  
Solicitor General for England and Wales (1771-1778)

## Governors of the Bank of England:

Samuel Beachcroft, Governor of the Bank of England (1775-1777)  
Peter Gaussen, Governor of the Bank of England (1777-1779)  
Daniel Booth, Governor of the Bank of England (1779-1781)  
William Ewer, (1781-1783)

## Her Majesty's Attorney General for England and Wales:

Edward Thurlow (26 January 1771 – 11 June 1778); Lord Chancellor of Great Britain (1778-1783, 1783-1792)  
Alexander Wedderburn (11 June 1778 – 21 July 1780); Solicitor General for England and Wales (1771-1778)  
James Wallace (21 July 1780 – 18 April 1782)  
Lloyd Kenyon (18 April 1782 – 2 May 1783)



I care not what puppet is placed upon the throne of England to rule the Empire on which the sun never sets.

The man who controls Britain's money supply controls the British Empire, and I control the British money supply.

-Nathan Rothschild

Nathan Meyer Rothschild, a prominent British Jewish banker during the Napoleonic Wars, was the son of Rothschild banking patriarch Meyer Amschel Rothschild. N.M. Rothschild's father earned a huge fortune during the Revolutionary War.





General George Washington and the Continental Army cross the Delaware River on December 25, 1776. Although Americans (formerly British colonists) won the Revolutionary War militarily, Americans were obligated by the Treaty of Paris (signed in Paris in 1783) to pay their debt (\$75 million by 1791) to British bankers and creditors.



American Army General George Washington and his soldiers endure the harsh winter at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, an area located 18 miles northwest of Philadelphia, during the winter of 1777-1778. An estimated 2,000 soldiers died from hunger, disease, and exposure at Valley Forge. Prussian army officer and drillmaster Baron Friedrich von Steuben arrived at Valley Forge and was assigned to training the soldiers and instilling discipline among the remnants of the Continental Army.





This painting depicts the forces of British Major General Charles Cornwallis, 1st Marquess Cornwallis (1738-1805) (who was not himself present at the surrender), surrendering to French and American forces after the Siege of Yorktown (September 28, 1781-October 19, 1781) during the American Revolutionary War on October 19, 1781. The United States government commissioned Trumbull to paint patriotic paintings, including this piece, for them in 1817, paying for the piece in 1820.

“To this estimate of our abilities, let me add a word as to the application of them, if, when cleared of the present contest, and of the debts with which that will charge us, we come to measure force hereafter with any European power. Such events are devoutly to be deprecated. Young as we are, and with such a country before us to fill with people and with happiness, we should point in that direction the whole generative force of nature, wasting none of it in efforts of mutual destruction. **It should be our endeavour to cultivate the peace and friendship of every nation**, even of that which has injured us most, when we shall have carried our point against her. Our interest will be to throw open the doors of commerce, and to knock off all its shackles, giving perfect freedom to all persons for the vent of whatever they may chuse to bring into our ports, and asking the same in theirs. **Never was so much false arithmetic employed on any subject, as that which has been employed to persuade nations that it is their interest to go to war. Were the money which it has cost to gain, at the close of a long war, a little town, or a little territory, the right to cut wood here, or to catch fish there, expended in improving what they already possess, in making roads, opening rivers, building ports, improving the arts, and finding employment for their idle poor, it would render them much stronger, much wealthier and happier. This I hope will be our wisdom.**”

– Thomas Jefferson, *Notes on the State of Virginia*, Query 22 (“Public revenue and expences”) (written in 1781-1782)





United Empire Loyalists (British colonists in the Thirteen Colonies who remained loyal to the British Empire, informally known as “Loyalists”) arrive in New Brunswick, Canada from New York City in circa 1783. Following the end of the Revolutionary War and the signing of the Treaty of Paris in 1783, Loyalist soldiers and civilians were evacuated from New York City and resettled in other colonies of the British Empire, primarily in Canada. An estimated 43,000 Loyalists emigrated to Canada after the Revolutionary War.



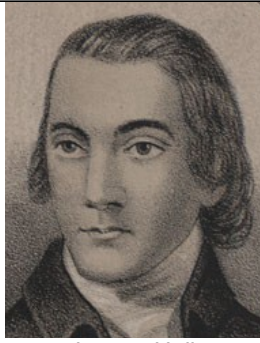
## Prominent Yale University Graduates & Revolutionary War (1775-1781)



William Livingston  
B.A. Yale 1741  
Governor of New Jersey  
(1776-1790)



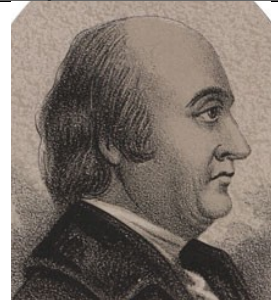
Philip Livingston  
B.A. Yale 1737  
Member of New York  
State Assembly (1776);  
New York State Senator  
(1777)



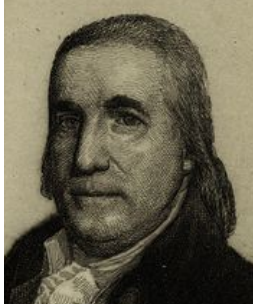
Lyman Hall  
B.A. Yale 1747  
Governor of Georgia  
(1783-1784)



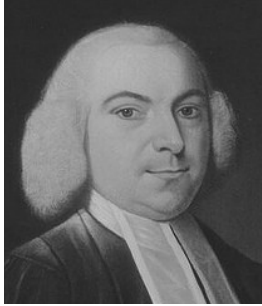
Oliver Wolcott  
B.A. Yale 1747  
Lieutenant Governor of  
Connecticut (1786-1796);  
Governor of Connecticut  
(1796-1797)



Lewis Morris  
B.A. Yale 1746  
New York State Senator  
(1777-1781, 1784-1788)



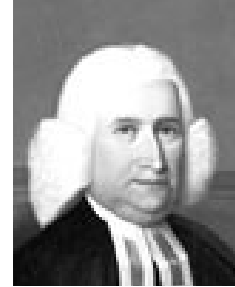
Ezra L'Hommedieu  
B.A. Yale 1754  
Member of Continental  
Congress (New York,  
1779-1783, 1788)



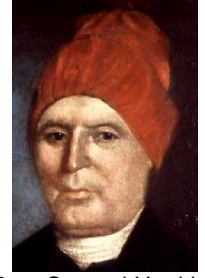
Rev. Naphtali Daggett  
B.A. Yale 1748  
President of Yale  
University (1766-1778)



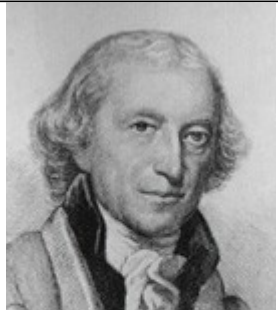
Rev. Ezra Stiles  
B.A. Yale 1746  
President of Yale  
University (1778-1795)



Rev. Eleazar Wheelock  
B.A. Yale 1733  
inaugural President of  
Dartmouth College  
(1769-1779)



Rev. Samuel Hopkins  
B.A. Yale 1741  
Minister of the First  
Congregationalist Church  
in Newport, Rhode Island  
(1770-1803)



William Samuel Johnson  
B.A. Yale 1744  
President of Columbia  
University (1787-1800)



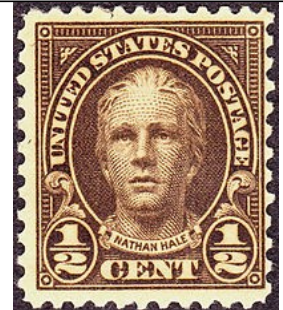
Abraham Baldwin  
B.A. Yale 1772  
inaugural President of  
University of Georgia  
(1786-1800)



John S. Hobart  
B.A. Yale 1757  
Justice of the Supreme  
Court of the State of New  
York (1777-1798)



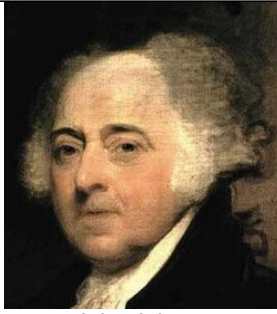
Jared Ingersoll  
B.A. Yale 1766  
Member of the  
Continental Congress  
(Pennsylvania, 1780)



Nathan Hale  
B.A. Yale 1773  
Continental Army spy;  
executed by the British  
Army in New York City on  
Sunday, September 22,  
1776



## Prominent Harvard University Graduates & Revolutionary War (1775-1781)



John Adams  
B.A. Harvard 1755  
Member of the  
Continental Congress  
(Mass., 1774-1777)



Samuel Adams  
B.A. Harvard 1740  
Member of the  
Continental Congress  
(Mass., 1774-1781)



John Hancock  
B.A. Harvard 1754  
Governor of  
Massachusetts  
(1780-1785, 1787-1793)



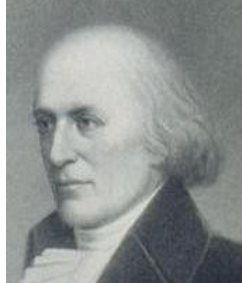
Robert Treat Paine  
B.A. Harvard 1749  
Attorney General of  
Massachusetts  
(1777-1790)



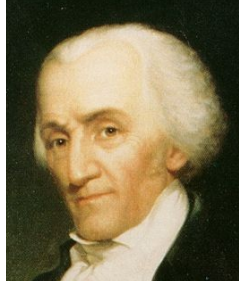
Jonathan Trumbull Sr.  
B.A. Harvard 1727  
Governor of Connecticut  
(1776-1784)



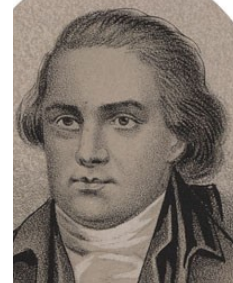
William Williams  
B.A. Harvard 1751  
Member of the  
Continental Congress  
(Connecticut, 1776-1777)



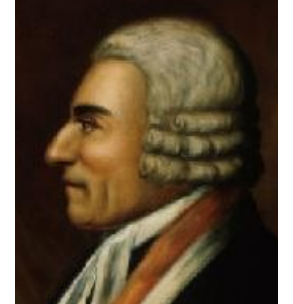
Francis Dana  
B.A. Harvard 1762  
Member of the  
Continental Congress  
(Massachusetts, 1777-  
1778, 1784)



Elbridge T. Gerry  
B.A. Harvard 1762  
Member of the  
Continental Congress  
(Massachusetts, 1776-  
1780, 1783-1785)



William Ellery  
B.A. Harvard 1747  
Member of Continental  
Congress (Rhode Island,  
1776-1785)

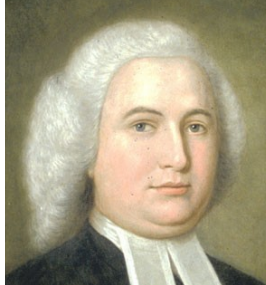


William Cushing  
B.A. Harvard 1751  
Chief Justice of Supreme  
Court of Massachusetts  
(1777-1789)

## Prominent College of New Jersey [Princeton] Graduates & Revolutionary War (1775-1781)



Henry "Light Horse Harry"  
Lee  
A.B. Princeton 1773  
Member of the  
Continental Congress  
(1786-1788); Governor of  
Virginia (1791-1794)



James Manning  
A.B. Princeton 1762  
inaugural President of  
Brown University  
(1765-1791)



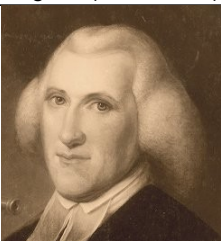
James Madison  
A.B. Princeton 1771  
Member of the  
Continental Congress  
(1780-1783, 1787-1788);  
Delegate to the  
Constitutional Convention



William Paterson  
A.B. Princeton 1763  
Signer of the Constitution;  
Justice of the U.S.  
Supreme Court  
(1793-1806)



Oliver Ellsworth  
A.B. Princeton 1766  
Member of the  
Continental Congress  
(1778-1783); Delegate to  
the Constitutional  
Convention in 1787



Rev. John Ewing  
A.B. Princeton 1754  
Provost of University of  
Pennsylvania  
(1779-1802); Professor of  
Natural Philosophy at  
Univ. of Pennsylvania  
(1762-1778)



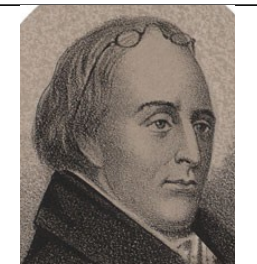
John Blair Smith  
A.B. Princeton 1773  
President of Hampden-  
Sydney College  
(1779-1789)



Samuel Stanhope Smith  
A.B. Princeton 1769  
President of Princeton  
University (1795-1812);  
inaugural President of  
Hampden-Sydney  
College (1775-1779)



Richard Stockton  
A.B. Princeton 1748  
Member of the  
Continental Congress  
(1776); Signer of the  
Declaration of  
Independence



Benjamin Rush  
A.B. Princeton 1760  
Member of the  
Continental Congress  
(1776-1777); Signer of the  
Declaration of  
Independence



## Yale University Graduates and Their Occupation during the Revolutionary War (1775-1781)

Rev. Naphtali Daggett (B.A. 1748) – President of Yale University (1766-1778)  
Rev. Ezra Stiles (B.A. 1746) – President of Yale University (1778-1795)  
Rev. Eleazar Wheelock (B.A. 1733) – inaugural President of Dartmouth College (1769-1779)  
John Trumbull (B.A. 1767) – Treasurer of Yale University (1776-1782)  
Elihu Spencer (B.A. 1746) – Trustee of Princeton University (1752-1784)  
Rev. Samuel Hopkins (B.A. 1741) – Minister of the First Congregationalist Church in Newport, Rhode Island (1770-1803)  
Rev. Elizur Goodrich (B.A. 1752) – Pastor of the Congregational Church in Durham, Connecticut (1756-1797); Secretary of Yale University (1777-1788); father of former U.S. Senator Chauncey Goodrich  
Rev. Benjamin Trumbull (B.A. 1759) – Pastor of the Congregational Church in North Haven, Connecticut (1760-1820)  
Rev. Nathaniel Emmons (B.A. 1767) – Pastor of the Congregational Church in Franklin, Massachusetts (1773-1827); lifelong Federalist  
Jeremiah Leaming (B.A. 1745) – Minister of Trinity Church in Newport, Rhode Island (1748-1758); Minister of St. Paul's Church in Norwalk, Connecticut (1758-1777)  
Nathan Hale (B.A. 1773) – Continental Army spy; executed by the British Army in New York City on Sunday, September 22, 1776  
William Livingston (B.A. 1741) – Governor of New Jersey (1776-1790)  
Nathan Brownson (B.A. 1761) – Governor of Georgia (1781-1782)  
Darius Sessions (B.A. 1737) – Deputy Governor of Rhode Island (1769-1775)  
Jabez Bowen Jr. (B.A. 1757) – Deputy Governor of Rhode Island (1778-1780, 1781-1786); Member of Rhode Island General Assembly (1777)  
John Morin Scott (B.A. 1746) – Secretary of State of New York (1778-1784); Member of New York State Senate (1777-1782)  
George Wyllis (B.A. 1729) – Secretary of the Colony of Connecticut (1734-1796); Town Clerk of Hartford, Connecticut (1732-1796)  
Thomas Seymour (B.A. 1755) – Mayor of Hartford, Connecticut (June 18, 1774-May 28, 1812)  
Richard Law (B.A. 1751) – Chief Judge of New London County Court, Connecticut (1773-1784)  
John S. Hobart (B.A. 1757) – Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York (1777-1798)  
Titus Hosmer (B.A. 1757) – Member (1773-1778) and Speaker (1776, 1778) of Connecticut State House of Representatives; Member of Connecticut State Senate (1778-1780); Judge of the United States Maritime Court of Appeals (1780)  
Benjamin Huntington (B.A. 1761) – Member (1771-1780) and Speaker (1778-1779) of Connecticut State House of Representatives  
Andrew Adams (B.A. 1760) – Member (1776-1781) and Speaker (1779-1780) of Connecticut State House of Representatives  
Joseph Platt Cooke (B.A. 1750) – Member of Connecticut State House of Representatives (1776, 1778, 1780-1782, 1784)  
Amasa Learned (B.A. 1772) – Member of Connecticut State House of Representatives (1779, 1785-1791)  
Lewis Morris (B.A. 1746) – New York State Senator (1777-1781, 1784-1788)  
Philip Livingston (B.A. 1737) – Member of New York State Assembly (1776); New York State Senator (1777)  
Ezra L'Hommedieu (B.A. 1754) – Member of New York State Assembly (1777-1783)

### Signers of the Declaration of Independence (1776):

Philip Livingston (B.A. 1737) – Member of New York State Assembly (1776); New York State Senator (1777)  
Lewis Morris (B.A. 1746) – New York State Senator (1777-1781, 1784-1788)  
Lyman Hall (B.A. 1747) – Governor of Georgia (1783-1784)  
Oliver Wolcott (B.A. 1747) – Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut (1786-1796); Governor of Connecticut (1796-1797)

### Signers of the U.S. Constitution (1787)

William Livingston (B.A. 1741) – Governor of New Jersey (1776-1790)  
William Samuel Johnson (B.A. 1744) – President of Columbia University (1787-1800)  
Abraham Baldwin (B.A. 1772) – President of University of Georgia (1786-1800)

### Members of the Continental Congress (1774-1787):

William Livingston (B.A. 1741) – Member of the Continental Congress (New Jersey, July 23, 1774-June 22, 1776); Delegate to the Federal Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia in 1787; Signer of the Constitution  
Silas Deane (B.A. 1758) – Member of the Continental Congress (Connecticut, 1774-1776); negotiated and signed the treaty between France and the United States in Paris on February 6, 1778  
Eliphalet Dyer (B.A. 1740) – Member of the Continental Congress (Connecticut, 1774-1779, 1782-1783)  
Lewis Morris (B.A. 1746) – Member of the Continental Congress (New York, 1775-1777); Signer of the Declaration of Independence  
Philip Livingston (B.A. 1737) – Member of the Continental Congress (New York, 1775-1778); Signer of the Declaration of Independence  
Lyman Hall (B.A. 1747) – Member of the Continental Congress (Georgia, 1775-1777); Signer of the Declaration of Independence  
Oliver Wolcott (B.A. 1747) – Member of the Continental Congress (Connecticut, 1776-1778, 1780-1783); Signer of the Declaration of Independence  
Nathan Brownson (B.A. 1761) – Member of the Continental Congress (Georgia, 1777)  
Richard Law (B.A. 1751) – Member of the Continental Congress (Connecticut, 1777, 1781-1782)  
Titus Hosmer (B.A. 1757) – Member of the Continental Congress (Connecticut, 1778)  
Andrew Adams (B.A. 1760) – Member of the Continental Congress (Connecticut, 1778); Signer of the Articles of Confederation in 1778  
Ezra L'Hommedieu (B.A. 1754) – Member of the Continental Congress (New York, 1779-1783, 1788)  
Jared Ingersoll (B.A. 1766) – Member of the Continental Congress (Pennsylvania, 1780); Member of the United States Constitutional Convention (1787)  
John Morin Scott (B.A. 1746) – Member of the Continental Congress (New York, 1780-1782)  
Benjamin Huntington (B.A. 1761) – Member of the Continental Congress (Connecticut, 1780, 1782, 1783, 1788)  
James Wadsworth (B.A. 1748) – Member of the Continental Congress (Connecticut, 1784)  
Joseph Platt Cooke (B.A. 1750) – Member of the Continental Congress (Connecticut, 1784-1785, 1787-1788)  
Stephen Mix Mitchell (B.A. 1763) – Member of the Continental Congress (Connecticut, 1785-1788)  
Abraham Baldwin (B.A. 1772) – Member of the Continental Congress (Georgia, 1785, 1787, 1788); Member of the United States Constitutional Convention (1787)



## Harvard University Graduates and Their Occupation during the Revolutionary War (1775-1781)

### Government Officials:

Thomas Hutchinson (B.A. 1727) – Royal Governor of the Province of Massachusetts Bay (1769-1774); a Tory during the Revolutionary War  
Andrew Oliver (B.A. 1724) – Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Massachusetts Bay (1771-1774)  
Thomas Oliver (B.A. 1753) – Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Massachusetts Bay (August 8, 1774–March 17, 1776)  
John Wentworth (B.A. 1755) – Governor of the Colony of New Hampshire (1767-1775); Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia  
John Hancock (B.A. 1754) – Governor of Massachusetts (1780-1785, 1787-1793)  
Jonathan Trumbull Sr. (B.A. 1727) – Governor of Connecticut (1776-1784)  
Thomas Cushing (B.A. 1744) – Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts (1780-1788)  
Robert Treat Paine (B.A. 1749) – Attorney General of Massachusetts (1777-1790)  
John Adams (B.A. 1755) – Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts (1775-1776)  
William Cushing (B.A. 1751) – Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts (1777-1789)  
Meshech Weare (B.A. 1735) – Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire (1776-1782)  
Jonathan Belcher (B.A. 1728) – Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Province of Nova Scotia (1754-1776)  
David Sewall (B.A. 1755) – Justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts (1777-1789)  
Increase Sumner (B.A. 1767) – Member of Massachusetts State Senate (1780-1782)  
Caleb Strong (B.A. 1764) – Member of Massachusetts State House of Rep. (1776-1778); Member of Massachusetts State Senate (1780-1788)  
James Warren (B.A. 1745) – Sheriff of Plymouth County, Massachusetts (1757-1775); Paymaster General of the Continental Army (1776); Member of Massachusetts House of Representatives (1766-1778, 1780, 1787)  
Francis Dana (B.A. 1762) – U.S. Minister to Russia (1780-1783)

### Church Leaders:

Charles Chauncy (B.A. 1721) – Pastor of First Congregational Church in Boston (1727-1787)  
Mather Byles Sr. (B.A. 1725) – Minister of Hollis Street [Congregational] Church in Boston (1732-1776); a Tory during the Revolutionary War  
Samuel Cooper (B.A. 1743) – Pastor of Brattle Square Church in Boston (1747-1783)  
Mather Byles Jr. (B.A. 1751) – Rector of Old North Church in Boston (1768-1775)  
Simeon Howard (B.A. 1758) – Pastor of West [Congregational] Church in Boston (1767-1804)  
John Eliot (B.A. 1772) – Pastor of New North Church in Boston (1779-1813)  
John Clarke (B.A. 1774) – Pastor of First Congregational Church in Boston (1778-1798)  
Peter Thacher (B.A. 1769) – Pastor of Congregational Church in Malden, Massachusetts (1770-1784); Chaplain of Massachusetts General Court (1776-1802)

### College Educators:

Samuel Locke (A.B. 1755) – President of Harvard University (1770-1773)  
Samuel Langdon (A.B. 1740) – President of Harvard University (1774-1780)  
Joseph Willard (A.B. 1765) – President of Harvard University (1781-1804)  
Edward Wigglesworth (B.A. 1749) – Hollis Professor of Divinity at Harvard University (1765-1791)  
Stephen Sewall (B.A. 1761) – Hancock Professor of Hebrew at Harvard University (1764-1785)  
John Lovell (B.A. 1728) – Principal of Boston Latin School (1734-1775); British Loyalist who fled Boston in 1776  
Eliphalet Pearson (B.A. 1773) – Principal of Phillips Academy [private preparatory school in Andover, Massachusetts] (1778-1786)  
John Phillips (B.A. 1735) – founder of Phillips Exeter Academy [private preparatory school in Exeter, New Hampshire] in 1781; trustee of Dartmouth College (1773-1793)

### Others:

Joseph Trumbull (B.A. 1756) – Commissary-General of the Continental Army (1775-1777); Colonel in the Continental Army  
Jedediah Huntington (B.A. 1763) – Brigadier General of the Continental Army; Collector of Customs at Port of New London, Conn. (1789)  
Joseph Warren (B.A. 1759) – Member of the Committee of Safety; killed in action at the Battle of Bunker Hill on June 17, 1775  
Nathaniel Tracy (B.A. 1769) – Massachusetts shipowner; involved in capturing 120 British vessels and ammunition and supplies bound for the British Army during the American Revolution (1775-1783); contributed large amount of money and supply to the Continental Congress during the American Revolution; Deputy to Massachusetts General Court (1781-1782)

### Members of the Continental Congress:

John Hancock (B.A. 1754) – Member of the Continental Congress (Massachusetts, 1775-1778); President of the Continental Congress (May 24, 1775-October 1777)  
Samuel Adams (B.A. 1740) – Member of the Continental Congress (Massachusetts, 1774-1781)  
Robert Treat Paine (B.A. 1749) – Member of the Continental Congress (Massachusetts, 1774-1776)  
Thomas Cushing (B.A. 1744) – Member of the Continental Congress (Massachusetts, 1774-1776)  
John Adams (B.A. 1755) – Member of the Continental Congress (Massachusetts, 1774-1777)  
William Hooper (B.A. 1760) – Member of the Continental Congress (North Carolina, 1774-1777)  
William Williams (B.A. 1751) – Member of the Continental Congress (Connecticut, 1776-1777)  
Elbridge Gerry (B.A. 1762) – Member of the Continental Congress (Massachusetts, 1776-1780, 1783-1785)  
William Ellery (B.A. 1747) – Member of the Continental Congress (Rhode Island, 1776-1785)  
Francis Dana (B.A. 1762) – Member of the Continental Congress (Massachusetts, 1777-1778, 1784)  
James Lovell (B.A. 1756) – Member of the Continental Congress (Massachusetts, 1777-1782)  
John Wentworth Jr. (B.A. 1768) – Member of the Continental Congress (New Hampshire, 1778)  
George Partridge (B.A. 1762) – Member of the Continental Congress (Massachusetts, 1779-1785)  
Artemas Ward (B.A. 1748) – Member of the Continental Congress (Massachusetts, 1780-1781)  
Samuel Osgood (B.A. 1770) – Member of the Continental Congress (Massachusetts, 1781-1784)  
Jonathan Jackson (B.A. 1761) – Member of the Continental Congress (Massachusetts, 1782)  
John Lowell (B.A. 1760) – Member of the Continental Congress (Massachusetts, 1782)  
Abiel Foster (B.A. 1756) – Member of the Continental Congress (New Hampshire, 1783-1785)



Rufus King (B.A. 1777) – Member of the Continental Congress (Massachusetts, 1784-1787)  
Nathan Dane (B.A. 1778) – Member of the Continental Congress (Massachusetts, 1785-1788)  
Samuel Allyne Otis (B.A. 1759) – Member of the Continental Congress (Massachusetts, 1787-1788)  
George Thatcher (B.A. 1776) – Member of the Continental Congress (Massachusetts, 1787-1788)  
Paine Wingate (B.A. 1759) – Member of the Continental Congress (New Hampshire, 1788)  
John Dawson (B.A. 1782) – Member of the Continental Congress (Virginia, 1788)

Signers of the Declaration of Independence (July 4, 1776):

Samuel Adams (B.A. 1740)  
William Ellery (B.A. 1747)  
Robert Treat Paine (B.A. 1749)  
William Williams (B.A. 1751)  
John Hancock (B.A. 1754)  
John Adams (B.A. 1755)  
William Hooper (B.A. 1760)  
Elbridge Gerry (B.A. 1762)

Signers of the Articles of Confederation (July 9, 1778):

Francis Dana (B.A. 1762); John Wentworth Jr. (B.A. 1768)

Signers of the Constitution (September 17, 1787):

Rufus King (B.A. 1777)

Delegates to the Constitutional Convention in 1787:

Francis Dana (B.A. 1762); Elbridge Gerry (B.A. 1762)  
John Pickering (B.A. 1761); Benjamin West (B.A. 1768)

#### Harvard University Graduates and Their Occupation during the French and Indian War (1754-1763)

Government Officials:

Benning Wentworth (B.A. 1715) – Royal Governor of the Colony of New Hampshire (1741-1766)  
Jonathan Belcher (B.A. 1699) – Governor of the Province of New Jersey (1747-1757)  
Spencer Phips (B.A. 1703) – Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Massachusetts Bay (1732-1757); Acting Governor of the Province of Massachusetts Bay (1749-1753, September 25, 1756-April 4, 1757); died in office  
Jeremiah Gridley (B.A. 1725) – Attorney General of the Province of Massachusetts Bay (1757-1767); Grand Master Freemason for all of North America (1749-1767)  
Thomas Hutchinson (B.A. 1727) – Member of Massachusetts Governor's Council (1749-1766); Chief Justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court of Judicature [Supreme Court] (1761-1769); Member (1737-1738, 1740-1749) and Speaker (1746-1748) of Massachusetts House of Representatives; Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Massachusetts Bay (1758-1771)  
Peter Oliver (B.A. 1730) – Justice (1756-1772) and Chief Justice (1772-1775) of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts Bay  
Jonathan Belcher (B.A. 1728) – Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Province of Nova Scotia (1754-1776)  
James Warren (B.A. 1745) – Sheriff of Plymouth County, Massachusetts Bay (1757-1775)  
Andrew Oliver (B.A. 1724) – Secretary of the Province of Massachusetts Bay (1756-1771); brother of Peter Oliver (B.A. 1730)  
Andrew Oliver (B.A. 1749) – Judge of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for Essex County [Massachusetts] (1761-1775); Member of Massachusetts General Court from Salem (1762-1767)  
Israel Williams (B.A. 1727) – Judge of the Hampshire County Court of Common Pleas [Massachusetts] (1758-1774); Member of Massachusetts Governor's Council (1761-1767); a Tory during the Revolutionary War  
Elijah Williams (B.A. 1732) – Judge of the Hampshire County Court of Common Pleas [Massachusetts] (1761-1763)

Pastors and Ministers of Boston:

Rev. Timothy Cutler (B.A. 1701) – Rector of Old North Church [Christ Church] in Boston (1723-1765)  
Joseph Sewall (B.A. 1707) – Pastor of Old South Church in Boston (1713-1769)  
Thomas Foxcroft (B.A. 1714) – Pastor of First Congregational Church in Boston (1717-1769)  
Samuel Checkley (B.A. 1715) – Pastor of New South Church in Boston (1719-1769)  
Charles Chauncy (B.A. 1721) – Pastor of First Congregational Church in Boston (1727-1787)  
Mather Byles Sr. (B.A. 1725) – Minister of Hollis Street [Congregational] Church in Boston (1732-1776)  
Samuel Cooper (B.A. 1743) – Pastor of Brattle Square Church in Boston (1747-1783)  
Jonathan Mayhew (B.A. 1747) – Pastor of West [Congregational] Church in Boston (1747-1766)

Others:

Edward Holyoke (B.A. 1705) – President of Harvard University (1737-1769)  
Rev. Thomas Clap (B.A. 1722) – President [Rector] of Yale University (1740-1766)  
Edward Wigglesworth (B.A. 1710) – Hollis Professor of Divinity at Harvard University (1721-1765)  
John Lovell (B.A. 1728) – Principal of Boston Latin School (1734-1775); British Loyalist who fled Boston in 1776  
Samuel Langdon (B.A. 1740) – Pastor of North Church in Portsmouth, New Hampshire (1747-1774)



## Princeton University Graduates and Their Occupation during the Revolutionary War (1775-1781)

### Government Officials:

Alexander Martin (A.B. 1756) – Governor of North Carolina (1781-1785, 1789-1792)  
Joseph Reed (A.B. 1757) – Attorney General of Pennsylvania (1778-1780)  
William Bradford Jr. (A.B. 1772) – Attorney General of Pennsylvania (1780-1791)  
Waightstill Avery (A.B. 1766) – Attorney General of North Carolina (1777-1781)  
Luther Martin (A.B. 1766) – Attorney General of Maryland (1778-1805, 1818-1822)  
Samuel Livermore (A.B. 1752) – Attorney General of New Hampshire (1776-1780)  
Nathaniel Niles (A.B. 1766) – Member of Connecticut State Legislature (1779-1781); Judge of the Vermont Supreme Court (1784-1788)  
David Ramsay (A.B. 1765) – Member of the South Carolina State Legislature (1776-1780, 1781-1782, 1784-1790); President of the South Carolina State Senate (1791-1797)

### College Presidents and Church Officials:

John Ewing (A.B. 1754) – Provost of the University of Pennsylvania (1779-1802)  
James Manning (A.B. 1762) – inaugural President of Brown University [Rhode Island] (1765-1791)  
Samuel Stanhope Smith (A.B. 1769, salutatorian) – inaugural President [Rector] of Hampden-Sydney College [Virginia] (1775-1779)  
John Blair Smith (A.B. 1773, valedictorian) – President of Hampden-Sydney College (1779-1789)  
Isaac Skillman (A.B. 1766) – Pastor of Second Baptist Church of Boston (1773-1787)  
Nathaniel Whitaker (A.B. 1752) – Minister of the Third Church in Salem, Massachusetts (1769-1784)  
Samuel Spring (A.B. 1771) – Pastor of North Congregational Church in Newburyport, Massachusetts (1777-1819)

### Members of the Continental Congress:

Richard Stockton (A.B. 1748) – Member of the Continental Congress (1776); Signer of the Declaration of Independence  
Benjamin Rush (A.B. 1760) – Member of the Continental Congress (1776-1777); Signer of the Declaration of Independence; Treasurer of the United States Mint at Philadelphia (1799-1813)  
Jonathan Dickinson Sergeant (A.B. 1762) – Member of the Continental Congress (February 14, 1776-June 22, 1776, November 30, 1776-September 6, 1777)  
Jonathan Bayard Smith (A.B. 1760) – Member of the Continental Congress (1777-1778)  
Joseph Reed (A.B. 1757) – Member of the Continental Congress (1778)  
Nathaniel Scudder (A.B. 1751) – Member of the Continental Congress (1778-1779)  
Jesse Root (A.B. 1756) – Member of the Continental Congress (1778-1782)  
Richard Hutson (A.B. 1765) – Member of the Continental Congress (1778-1779); Signer of the Articles of Confederation; Lieutenant Governor of South Carolina (1782-1783)  
Oliver Ellsworth (A.B. 1766) – Member of the Continental Congress (1778-1783); Delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1787  
John Henry (A.B. 1769) – Member of the Continental Congress (1778-1780, 1785-1786)  
Frederick Frelinghuysen (A.B. 1770) – Member of the Continental Congress (1779)  
William Churchill Houston (A.B. 1768) – Member of the Continental Congress (1779-1781, 1784-1785); Delegate to the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia in 1787  
William Burnet (A.B. 1749) – Member of the Continental Congress (December 11, 1780-April 1, 1781); surgeon general of the eastern district of the United States (1776-1783)  
Joseph Montgomery (A.B. 1755) – Member of the Continental Congress (1780-1782)  
Samuel Livermore (A.B. 1752) – Member of the Continental Congress (1780-1782, 1785-1786)  
James Madison Jr. (A.B. 1771) – Member of the Continental Congress (1780-1783, 1787-1788); Delegate to the Constitutional Convention  
David Ramsay (A.B. 1765) – Member of the Continental Congress (1782-1783, 1785-1786)  
David Howell (A.B. 1776) – Member of the Continental Congress (1782-1785)  
John Beatty (A.B. 1769) – Member of the Continental Congress (1784-1785)  
James Manning (A.B. 1762) – Member of the Continental Congress (1786); President of Brown University (1765-1791)  
Henry "Light Horse Harry" Lee (A.B. 1773) – Member of the Continental Congress (1786-1788)  
Nathaniel Ramsey (A.B. 1767) – Member of the Continental Congress (1786-1787); United States Marshal for Maryland (1790-1798)  
James Randolph Reid (A.B.) – Member of the Continental Congress (1787-1788)  
Pierpont Edwards (A.B. 1768) – Member of the Continental Congress (1788)  
William Paterson (A.B. 1763) – Delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1787; Signer of the Constitution  
Jonathan Dayton (A.B. 1776) – Delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1787; Signer of the Constitution; Delegate to the Continental Congress (1787-1788)





The Bank of New York was established in New York City on June 9, 1784. Alexander Hamilton, who served as the first Secretary of the Treasury under President George Washington, served as a director of the Bank of New York from 1784 to 1788. The Bank of New York merged with Mellon Financial Corporation on July 2, 2007.

Presidents of the Bank of New York

Name:	Elected:	Term of Office Ended:
Alexander McDougal	June 9, 1784	Resigned May 9, 1785.
Jeremiah Wadsworth	May 9, 1785	Resigned May 8, 1786.
Isaac Roosevelt	May 8, 1786,	Resigned May 2, 1791.
Gulian Verplanck	May 11, 1791	Died Nov. 20, 1799.
Nicholas Gouverneur	December 7, 1799	Died July 14, 1802.
Herman Le Roy	July 29, 1802	Resigned May 8, 1804.
Matthew Clarkson	May 8, 1804	Resigned April 13, 1825.
Charles Wilkes	May 12, 1825	Resigned Oct. 30, 1832.
Cornelius Heyer	November 15, 1832	Died January 5, 1843.
John Oothout	January 10, 1843	Died January 29, 1858.
Anthony P. Halsey	February 2, 1858	Resigned May 11, 1863.
Charles P. Leverich	May 14, 1863	Died January 10, 1876.
Charles M. Fry	January 18, 1876	



## “Quasi War” & Barbary Wars: Organized Crime?



U.S. Navy Lieutenant Stephen Decatur Jr. becomes the first American military hero since the Revolutionary War when he leads a force of U.S. Marines in the capture of Tripoli (present-day capital city of Libya) and the destruction of a portion of the Tripolitan fleet in August 1804 during the First Barbary War (1801-1805). This action is memorialized in the Marine Corps Hymn: **‘From the Halls of Montezuma, To the shores of Tripoli.’** The Barbary pirates attempted to extort money from American merchants in the Mediterranean Sea.

### Prominent Yale University Graduates & The First Barbary War (1801-1805)



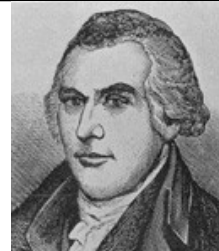
Samuel W. Dana  
B.A. Yale 1775  
U.S. Congressman  
(F-Conn., 1797-1810)



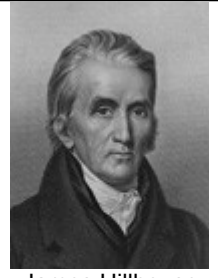
Benjamin Tallmadge  
B.A. Yale 1773  
U.S. Congressman  
(F-Conn., 1801-1817)



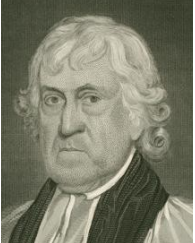
Gideon Granger  
B.A. Yale 1787  
Postmaster-General of  
the U.S. (1801-1814)



Stephen R. Bradley  
B.A. Yale 1775  
U.S. Senator  
(DR-Vermont, 1791-1795;  
1801-1813)



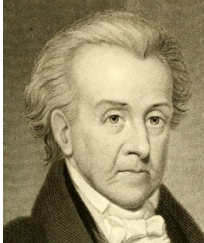
James Hillhouse  
B.A. Yale 1773  
U.S. Senator  
(F-Conn., 1796-1810)



Abraham Jarvis  
B.A. Yale 1761  
Protestant Episcopal  
Bishop for the Episcopal  
Diocese of Connecticut  
(1797-1813)



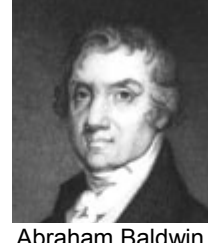
Rev. Timothy Dwight  
B.A. Yale 1769  
President of Yale  
University (1795-1817)



John Cotton Smith  
B.A. Yale 1783  
U.S. Congressman  
(F-Conn., 1800-1806)



Christopher Ellery  
B.A. Yale 1787  
U.S. Senator (DR-Rhode  
Island, 1801-1805)



Abraham Baldwin  
B.A. Yale 1772  
U.S. Senator  
(DR-Georgia, 1799-1807)



## Yale University Graduates and First Barbary War (1801-1805)

### Government Officials:

Gideon Granger (B.A. 1787) – Postmaster-General of the United States (1801-1814)  
Richard Law (B.A. 1751) – Judge of the U.S. District Court for the District of Connecticut (1789-1806)  
John S. Hobart (B.A. 1757) – Judge of the U.S. District Court for the District of New York (1798-1805)  
Uriah Tracy (B.A. 1778) – U.S. Senator (Federalist-Connecticut, 1796-1807)  
James Hillhouse (B.A. 1773) – U.S. Senator (Federalist-Connecticut, 1796-1810)  
Stephen R. Bradley (B.A. 1775) – U.S. Senator (Democratic Republican-Vermont, 1791-1795; 1801-1813)  
Nathaniel Chipman (B.A. 1777) – U.S. Senator (Federalist-Vermont, 1797-1803)  
Israel Smith (B.A. 1781) – U.S. Senator (Republican-Vermont, 1803-1807); U.S. Congressman (Republican-Vermont, 1791-1797, 1801-1803)  
Simeon Olcott (B.A. 1761) – U.S. Senator (Federalist-New Hampshire, 1801-1805)  
Christopher Ellery (B.A. 1787) – U.S. Senator (Democratic Republican-Rhode Island, 1801-1805)  
Abraham Baldwin (B.A. 1772) – U.S. Senator (Democratic Republican-Georgia, 1799-1807)  
Roger Griswold (B.A. 1780) – U.S. Congressman (Federalist-Connecticut, 1795-1805)  
Samuel W. Dana (B.A. 1775) – U.S. Congressman (Federalist-Connecticut, 1797-1810)  
John Davenport (B.A. 1770) – U.S. Congressman (Federalist-Connecticut, 1799-1817)  
John Cotton Smith (B.A. 1783) – U.S. Congressman (Federalist-Connecticut, 1800-1806)  
Benjamin Tallmadge (B.A. 1773) – U.S. Congressman (Federalist-Connecticut, 1801-1817)  
Elias Perkins (B.A. 1786) – U.S. Congressman (Federalist-Connecticut, 1801-1803)  
Simeon Baldwin (B.A. 1781) – U.S. Congressman (Federalist-Connecticut, 1803-1805)  
John Paterson (B.A. 1762) – U.S. Congressman (Republican-New York, 1803-1805)  
Gaylord Griswold (B.A. 1787) – U.S. Congressman (Federalist-New York, 1803-1805)  
Henry Walter Livingston (B.A. 1786) – U.S. Congressman (Federalist-New York, 1803-1807)  
Manasseh Cutler (B.A. 1765) – U.S. Congressman (Federalist-Massachusetts, 1801-1805)

John Treadwell (B.A. 1767) – Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut (1797-1809)  
Thomas Seymour (B.A. 1755) – Mayor of Hartford, Connecticut (June 18, 1774-May 28, 1812)  
Elizur Goodrich (B.A. 1779) – Mayor of New Haven, Connecticut (1803-1822); Member of Connecticut State House of Rep. (1795-1802)  
Richard Law (B.A. 1751) – Mayor of New London, Connecticut (1784-1806)  
Asher Miller (B.A. 1778) – Mayor of Middletown, Connecticut (1791-1821)  
Jonathan Sturges (B.A. 1759) – Judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut (1793-1805)  
Stephen M. Mitchell (B.A. 1763) – Judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut (1795-1807)  
Zephaniah Swift (B.A. 1778) – Judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut (1801-1814)  
John Trumbull (B.A. 1767) – Judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut (1801-1819)  
Jonathan Ogden Moseley (B.A. 1780) – State's Attorney of Middlesex County, Connecticut (1801-1805)  
Lewis Burr Sturges (B.A. 1782) – Member of the Connecticut State House of Representatives (1794-1803)  
Timothy Pitkin (B.A. 1785) – Member of the Connecticut State House of Representatives (1790, 1792, 1794-1805, 1819-1830); Speaker of the Connecticut State House of Representatives (1803-1805)  
Alexander Wolcott (B.A. 1778) – Collector of the Port of Middletown, Connecticut (1801-1828)

Paul Mumford (B.A. 1754) – Lieutenant Governor of Rhode Island (1803-1805)  
Jeremiah Mason (B.A. 1788) – Attorney General of New Hampshire (1802-1805)  
Return J. Meigs, Jr. (B.A. 1785) – Chief Judge of the Ohio Supreme Court (1803-1804)  
Samuel Huntington (B.A. 1785) – Judge of the Ohio Supreme Court (1803-1808)  
Stephen Jacob (B.A. 1778) – Judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont (1801-1803)  
Simeon Strong (B.A. 1756) – Judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts (1801-1805)  
Theodore Sedgwick (B.A. 1765) – Judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts (1802-1813)  
Daniel Lyman (B.A. 1776) – Justice of the Rhode Island Supreme Court (1802-1816)  
James Kent (B.A. 1781) – Justice of the Supreme Court of New York (1798-1804)  
Ezra L'Hommedieu (B.A. 1754) – Member of New York State Senate (1784-1792, 1794-1809); Regent of the University of the State of New York (1787-1811)

### College Presidents and Church Leaders:

Rev. Timothy Dwight (elder) (B.A. 1769) – President of Yale University (1795-1817)  
Ebenezer Fitch (B.A. 1777, valedictorian) – inaugural President of Williams College [Massachusetts] (1793-1815)  
Jeremiah Atwater (B.A. 1793) – inaugural President of Middlebury College [Vermont] (1800-1809)  
Josiah Meigs (B.A. 1778) – President of University of Georgia (1801-1810)  
Abraham Jarvis (B.A. 1761) – Protestant Episcopal Bishop for the Episcopal Diocese of Connecticut (1797-1813)  
Samuel Hopkins (B.A. 1741) – Minister of the First Congregationalist Church in Newport, Rhode Island (1770-1803)  
Samuel Austin (B.A. 1783) – Pastor of the First Congregational Church in Worcester, Massachusetts (1790-1815)  
Abiel Holmes (B.A. 1783) – Minister of First [Congregational] Church in Cambridge, Mass. (1792-1829); father of Oliver Wendell Holmes Sr.  
Rev. Nathaniel Emmons (B.A. 1767) – Pastor of the Congregational Church in Franklin, Massachusetts (1773-1827)  
Rev. Benjamin Trumbull (B.A. 1759) – Pastor of the Congregational Church in North Haven, Connecticut (1760-1820)

### Others:

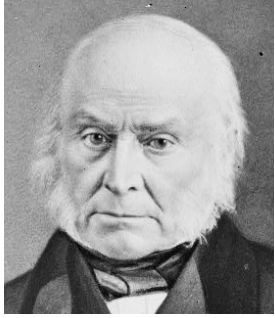
Oliver Wolcott Jr. (B.A. 1778) – partner of Oliver Wolcott & Company in New York City [involved in the China trade] (1803-1805); Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court for the Second Circuit [New York City] (February 20, 1801-July 1, 1802)  
Eli Whitney (B.A. 1792) – inventor of the cotton gin

Note: 7 U.S. Senators and 8 Congressmen at the beginning of the First Barbary War were Yale graduates.

Note: 6 of 7 Congressmen representing Connecticut at the beginning of the First Barbary War in 1801 were Yale graduates.



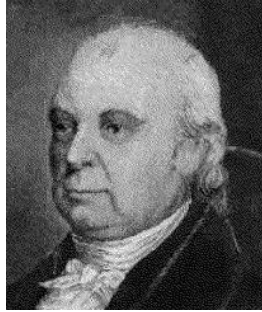
## Prominent Harvard University Graduates & The First Barbary War (1801-1805)



John Quincy Adams  
B.A. Harvard 1787  
U.S. Senator  
(F-Mass., 1803-1808)



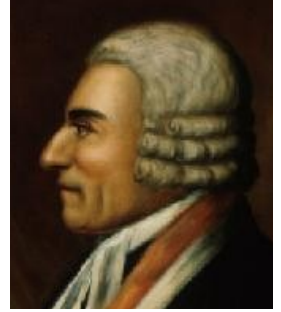
Timothy Pickering  
B.A. Harvard 1763  
U.S. Senator  
(F-Mass., 1803-1811)



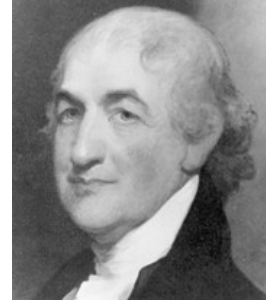
Levi Lincoln Sr.  
B.A. Harvard 1772  
U.S. Attorney General  
(1801-1805)



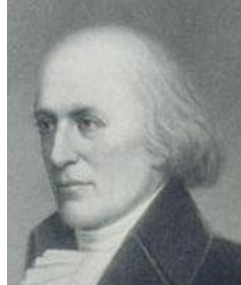
Rufus King  
B.A. Harvard 1777  
U.S. Minister to Great  
Britain (1796-1803, 1825-  
1826)



William Cushing  
B.A. Harvard 1751  
Justice of the U.S.  
Supreme Court  
(1790-1810)



Caleb Strong  
B.A. Harvard 1764  
Governor of  
Massachusetts (1800-  
1807, 1812-1816)



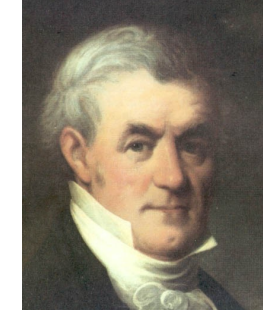
Francis Dana  
B.A. Harvard 1762  
Chief Justice of the  
Supreme Court of  
Massachusetts  
(1791-1806)



Robert Treat Paine  
B.A. Harvard 1749  
Justice of the Supreme  
Court of Massachusetts  
(1790-1804)



Jonathan Trumbull Jr.  
B.A. Harvard 1759  
Governor of Connecticut  
(1797-1809)



William Eustis  
B.A. Harvard 1772  
U.S. Congressman  
(Rep.-Massachusetts,  
1801-1805, 1820-1823)

## Prominent College of New Jersey [Princeton] Graduates & The First Barbary War (1801-1805)



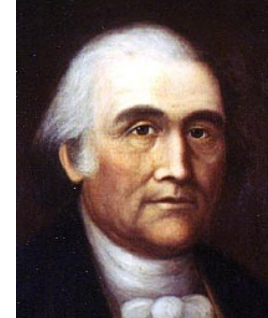
William Paterson  
A.B. Princeton 1763  
Justice of the U.S.  
Supreme Court  
(1793-1806)



James Madison  
A.B. Princeton 1771  
U.S. Secretary of State  
(1801-1809)



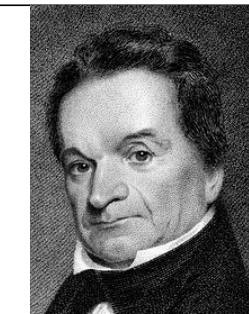
Aaron Burr Jr.  
A.B. Princeton 1772  
Vice President of the  
United States  
(1801-1805)



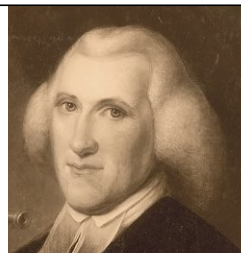
Robert Smith  
A.B. Princeton 1781  
Secretary of the Navy  
(1801-1809)



Jonathan Dayton  
A.B. Princeton 1776  
U.S. Senator (Federalist-  
New Jersey, 1799-1805)



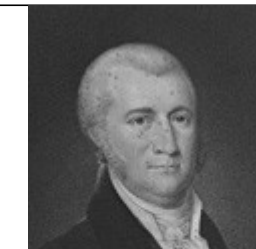
Edward Livingston  
A.B. Princeton 1781  
Mayor of New York City  
(1801-1803)



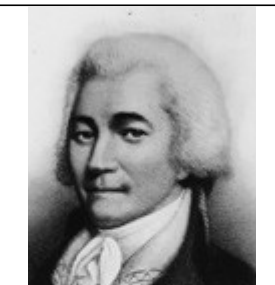
Rev. John Ewing  
A.B. Princeton 1754  
Provost of University of  
Pennsylvania  
(1779-1802)



Samuel Stanhope Smith  
A.B. Princeton 1769  
President of Princeton  
University (1795-1812)

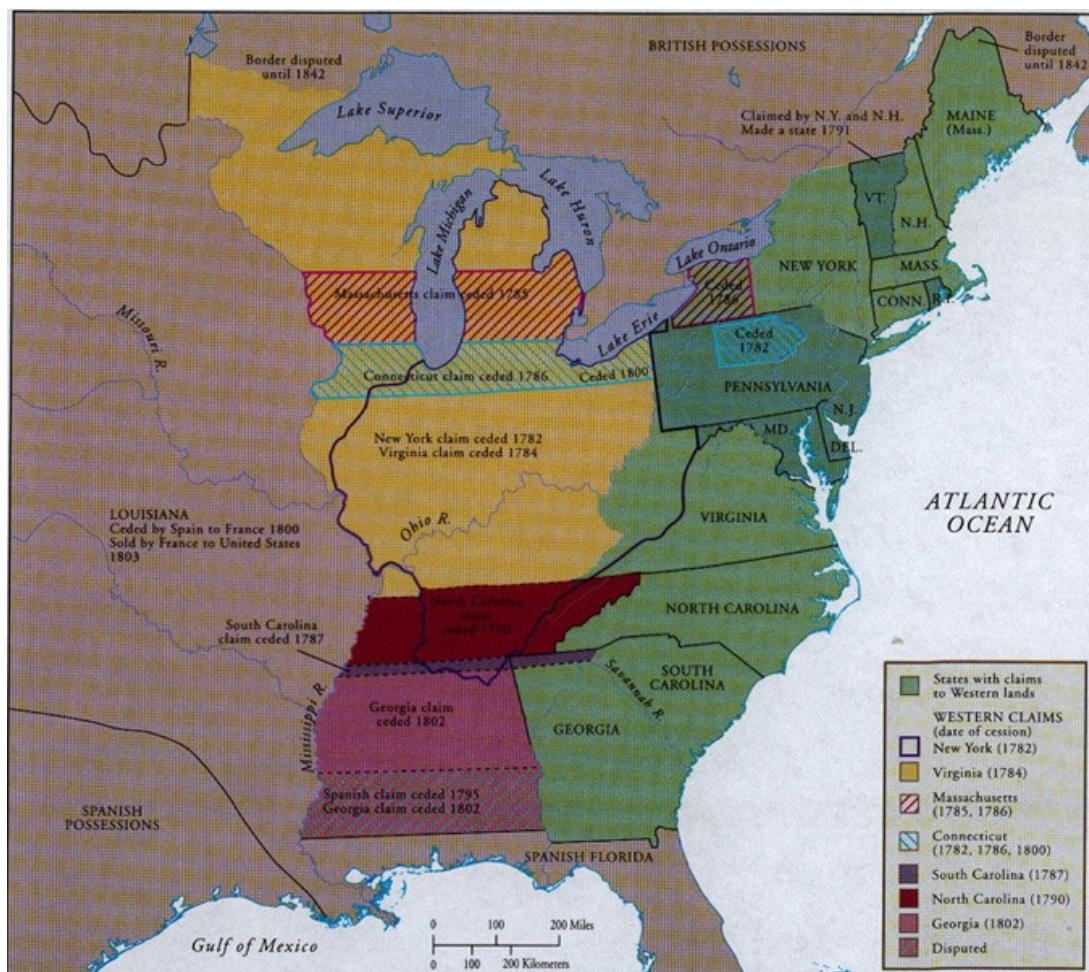


James A. Bayard Sr.  
A.B. Princeton 1784  
U.S. Senator (Federalist-  
Delaware, 1804-1813);  
U.S. Congressman  
(Federalist-Delaware,  
1797-1803)

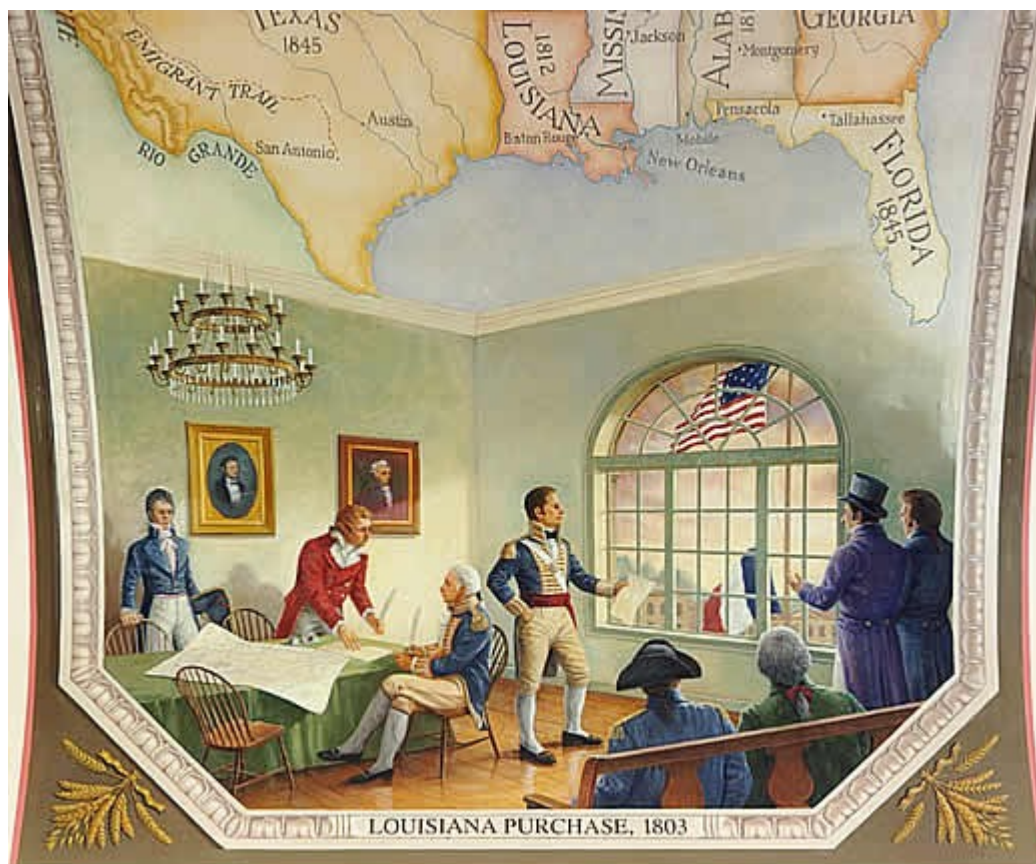


Isaac Tichenor  
A.B. Princeton 1775  
Governor of Vermont  
(1797-1809)





Map of the United States of America before the acquisition of Louisiana. The federal government governed the western territories ceded by the States.



The third signing of the Louisiana Treaty takes place in New Orleans in 1803. America acquired Louisiana, including the strategic port city of New Orleans, from France in 1803. (Painting: Architect of the Capitol/[http://www.aoc.gov/cc/art/cox\\_corr/w\\_exp/louisiana.cfm](http://www.aoc.gov/cc/art/cox_corr/w_exp/louisiana.cfm))



## Napoleonic Wars & “Balance of Power” (1803-1815)



The French Army under the command of Napoleon Bonaparte celebrates in Berlin next to the Brandenburg Gate on October 27, 1806; the French Army defeated the Prussian army at Jena on October 14, 1806. The Kingdom of Prussia lost half of its territory in a treaty the following year and was obligated to join a military alliance with France during the Napoleonic Wars. The Kingdom of Prussia became a regional superpower following the Napoleonic Wars and implemented political reforms such as compulsory education.



Left: Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel (August 27, 1770-November 14, 1831), German professor of philosophy at University of Berlin  
Right: General Carl Philipp Gottfried von Clausewitz (1780-1831), Prussian army officer and military strategist

**“War is nothing but a duel on an extensive scale...War therefore is an act of violence to compel our opponent to fulfill our will.”** – General Carl von Clausewitz, *On War*, Book 1, Chapter 1, Paragraph 2





The Battle of Trafalgar, a naval battle that occurred on October 21, 1805, was a sea battle fought between the British Royal Navy and the combined fleets of the French Navy and Spanish Navy, during the Napoleonic Wars (1803–1815). The British Royal Navy under the leadership of Admiral Lord Horatio Nelson, who was mortally wounded in combat at the Battle of Trafalgar, defeated the French and Spanish navies and maintained dominance of the high seas.



The Battle of Austerlitz (also known as the Battle of the Three Emperors), a military battle that occurred on December 2, 1805, was a battle between Napoleon's French army and the Russian and Austrian armies under the command of Czar Alexander I of Russia. Napoleon and his French army defeated the Russian and Austrian armies; the Battle of Austerlitz resulted in the dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire.









Napoleon Bonaparte greets Czar Alexander of Russia in a pavilion set up on a raft in the middle of the Neman River in Tilsit, Prussia (present-day Sovetsk, Kaliningrad, Russia near Lithuania) on June 25, 1807. The Treaties of Tilsit was a peace treaty signed by France and Russia on July 7, 1807. France and Kingdom of Prussia signed the Treaties of Tilsit on July 9, 1807.



# French Invasion of Russia (1812)



Napoleon Bonaparte and his Grand Armée cross the Neman in June 1812 during the beginning of the French Invasion of Russia.

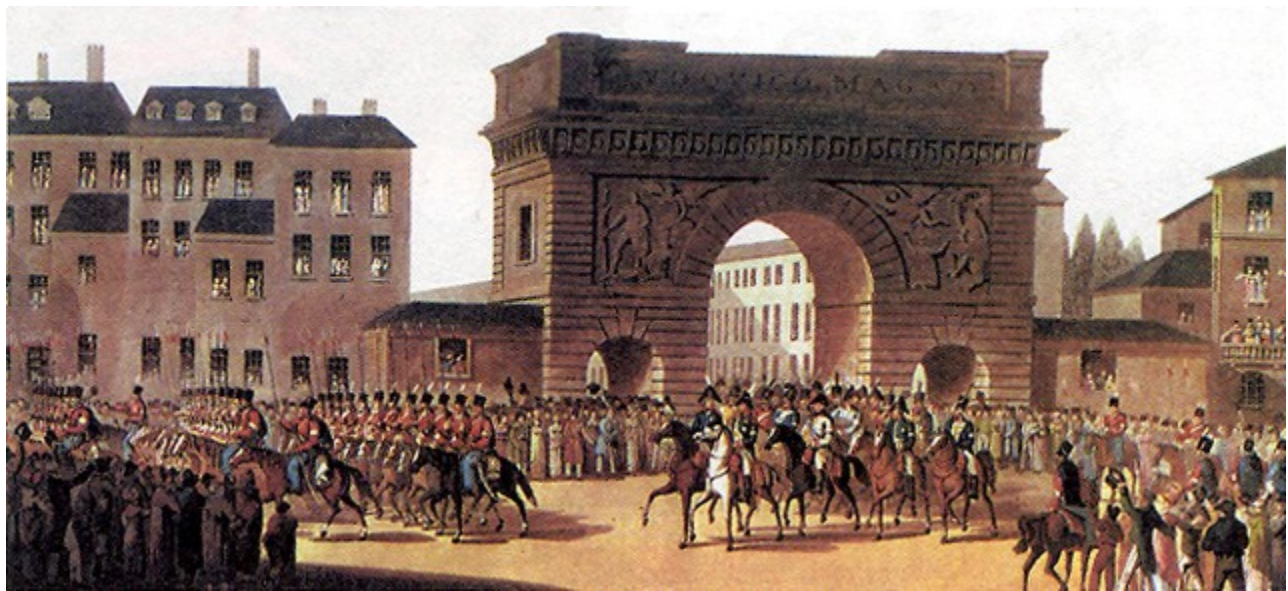


Napoleon Bonaparte visits Tilsit, Prussia during the Napoleonic Wars.





Napoleon Bonaparte and his French army appear in Moscow, Russia in September 1812 during the French Invasion of Russia. The city of Moscow was set on fire after the Russian Czar and his army abandoned the city. **The French Invasion of Russia (Patriotic War of 1812) lasted from June 24, 1812 until December 14, 1812.**



The Russian army and its allies, including the Prussian army and Austrian army, enter Paris, France in March 1814. Napoleon abdicated as Emperor of France on April 6, 1814, effectively ending the Napoleonic Wars and establishing a "new world order" in continental Europe. **The War of the Sixth Coalition lasted from 1812 until 1814.**





Napoleon Bonaparte bades farewell to the Imperial Guard in the Cheval-Blanc (White Horse) courtyard of the Palace of Fontainebleau, located outside of Paris, on April 20, 1814. Napoleon Bonaparte lived in exile on the island of Elba from April 1814 until his escape from Elba by ship on February 26, 1815.





Napoleon Bonaparte escapes from Elba by ship on February 26, 1815.



The Battle of Waterloo, fought on June 18, 1815 near Waterloo, Belgium, ended Napoleon's rule in France and created a "balance of power" that involved Great Britain, France, Prussian Empire, and Austrian Empire. The Spanish Empire began to decline after the Napoleonic Wars. **The War of the Seventh Coalition (Napoleon's Hundred Days) lasted from March 20, 1815 until July 8, 1815.**





Left painting: Klemens Wenzel von Metternich (May 15, 1773-June 11, 1859) was Foreign Minister of the Austrian Empire from 1809 until 1848 and an Austrian diplomat who was involved in creating the “balance of power” in Europe at the Congress of Vienna in 1814 and 1815 following the conclusion of the Napoleonic Wars and the defeat of Napoleon Bonaparte.



Right picture: The Rothschild Brothers, sons of Mayer Amschel Rothschild: Amschel Mayer Rothschild (Frankfurt, 1773-1855), Salomon Mayer Rothschild (Vienna, 1774-1855), Nathan Mayer Rothschild (London, 1777-1836), Karl Mayer Rothschild (Naples, 1788-1855), and James Mayer Rothschild (Paris, 1792-1868). The Rothschild Brothers maintained a banking firm in major European cities – London, Paris, Frankfurt, Vienna, and Naples. The Rothschilds were (and are) the renowned Jewish bankers of Europe.



Field Marshal Arthur Wellesley, 1st Duke of Wellington (1769-1852), also known as “The Duke of Wellington”, fought against Napoleon at the Battle of Waterloo in 1815 and served as Prime Minister of Great Britain (1828-1830, 1834).





The Congress of Vienna in 1814-1815, convened following the end of the Napoleonic Wars, meet to create a “balance of power” in the continental Europe. (Photo: [http://germanhistorydocs.ghi-dc.org/sub\\_image.cfm?image\\_id=255](http://germanhistorydocs.ghi-dc.org/sub_image.cfm?image_id=255))



Map of Europe in 1815